

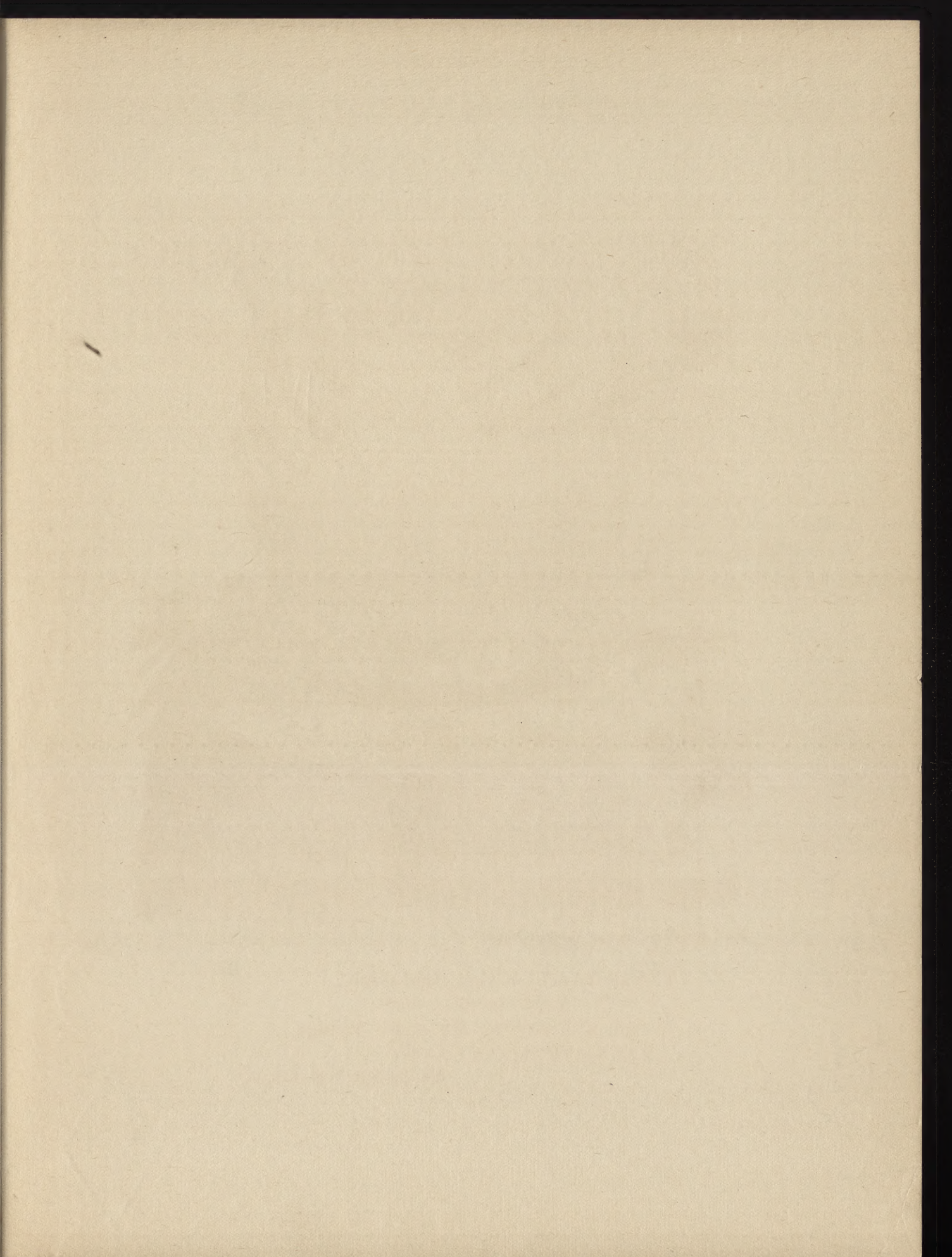
THE WAR IN CARTOONS



Compiled & Edited by
George J. Hecht.

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By Lute Pease in the *Newark News*.

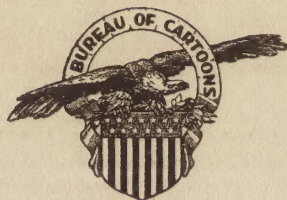
“Though the mills of God grind slowly,
Yet they grind exceeding small;
Though with patience He stands waiting,
With exactness grinds He all.”

FRIEDRICH VON LOGAU.

THE WAR IN CARTOONS

*A History of the War in 100 Cartoons
by 27 of the most prominent
American Cartoonists*

COMPILED AND EDITED BY
GEORGE J. HECHT
FOUNDER OF THE BUREAU OF CARTOONS
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION



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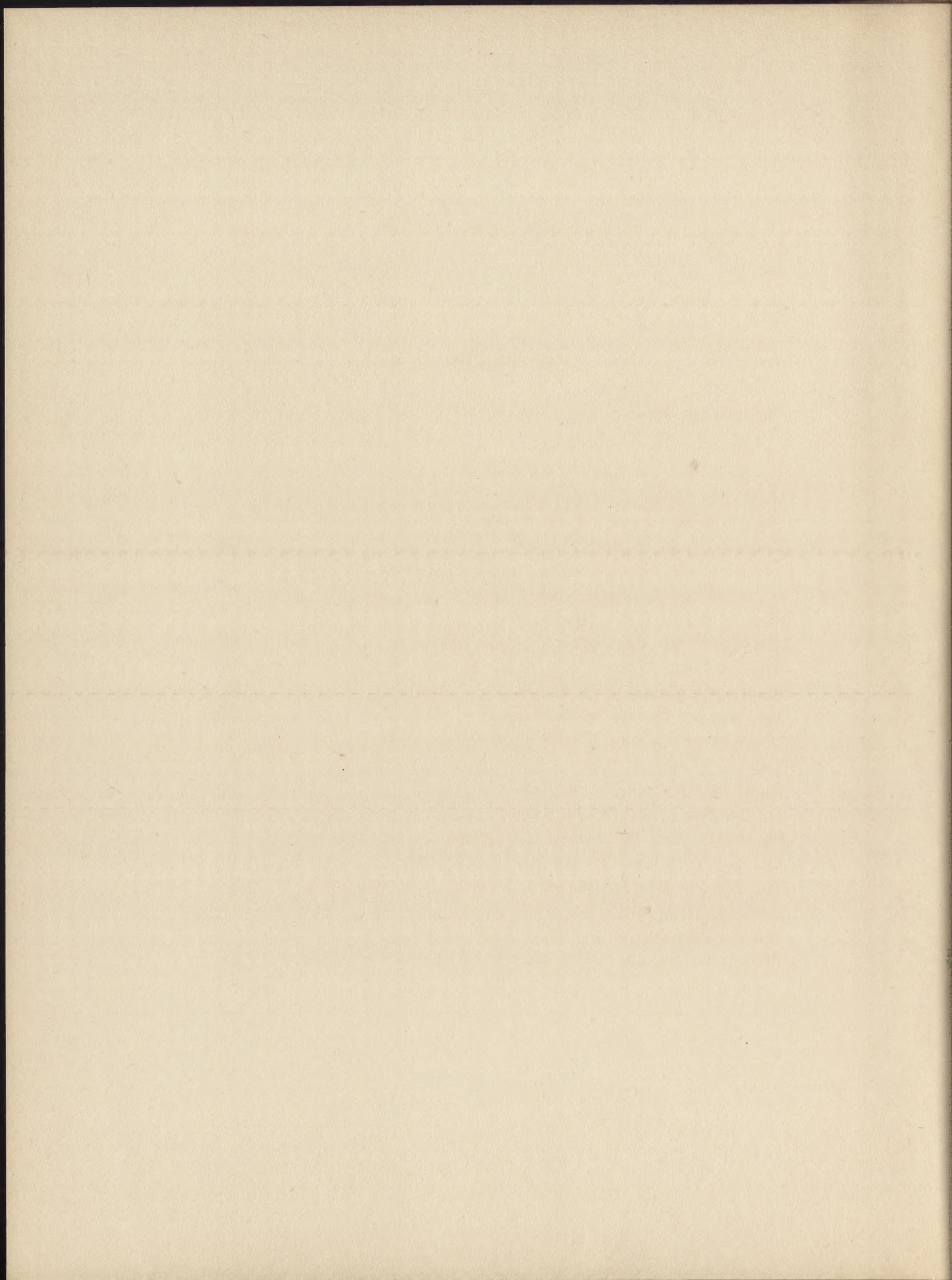
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THIS VOLUME IS DEDICATED TO

UNCLE SAM

THE CHILD OF THE CARTOONISTS' FANCY,
WHO HAVING GAINED NEW STATURE THROUGH
THE WAR, SYMBOLIZES AMERICAN MANHOOD
AND THUS EMBODIES THE HIGHEST IDEALS OF
FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY



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INTRODUCTION

The late King Leopold of Belgium collected all the foreign and domestic cartoons and caricatures of himself and these were preserved in albums labeled, "The King of Belgium as Others See Him." It is regrettable that ex-Kaiser William II was not inspired with the same idea.



THE CARTOONIST
MAKES PEOPLE
SEE THINGS!

In the so-called *Yellow Journal* of the White House, which is prepared daily for President Wilson in order that he may keep in close touch with public sentiment, there are included along with newspaper clippings several cartoons bearing on national questions. Marshal Foch's ambition was at one

THE WAR IN CARTOONS

time to be a great cartoonist. General Pershing has a cartoon framed in his A.E.F. headquarters, and cartoons are a particular hobby of Mr. Herbert Hoover. Cartoonists frequently receive letters from U. S. Cabinet members and European ambassadors requesting original cartoons. Not only the masses but also the men who hold the most exalted positions are interested in cartoons.

The appearance of cartoons in the daily press is but a comparatively recent occurrence. Half a century ago only a few national weeklies published cartoons. Within the last two decades, however, the press has realized the value of the cartoon in conveying a message forcefully and instantaneously. At the present time there are in the United States approximately 500 professional cartoonists drawing regularly for daily newspapers and periodicals.

At first cartoons dealt largely with politics but within recent years the tendency has been to broaden their scope. Since 1914, cartoonists everywhere have been drawing very largely on the war subjects. Every phase of the struggle has been covered in the millions of war cartoons.

Never in history has there been presented so splendid an opportunity for cartoonists to demonstrate their power. One can not do credit to a powerful Springfield rifle if one has nothing but squirrels at which to shoot. Cartoonists, too, must have subjects worthy of their weapon in order to demonstrate their ability. The war furnished great subjects and great cartoons resulted. A higher standard of ideas and execution was speedily developed.

INTRODUCTION

It has been said that the pen is mightier than the sword. The war has again proven this to be so. The publicity given Germany's conception of the obligations of treaty, her plans for world domination and her barbarous methods of fighting turned the whole world against her. The addresses of President Wilson, heard by Congress but read by people everywhere, were more effective than any of the great German offensives. Public opinion rules the world to-day and no carefully organized military system can withstand it.

In the discussions of the various agencies through which public opinion is molded, much has been said about the power of the editor's pen, but strange to say little has been published about the even greater influence of the cartoonist's crayon.

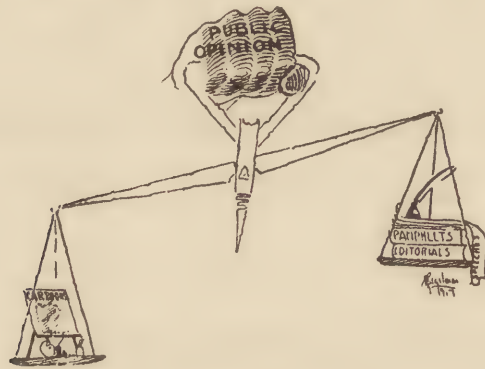
Editorials, no matter how forceful, are read by but few people compared to those who read the many, more interesting news items. Cartoons, on the other hand, attract every one because of their contrast with the uniform printed matter that usually surrounds them. Cartoons require little time or thought for their complete digestion and are therefore editorials at a glance. Their power lies in their simple and universal appeal. They are frequently able to induce thoughts that columns of reading matter fail to stimulate.

As powerful molders of public opinion and stimulators of action, cartoons played their part in defeating Teutonic autocracy. The proof of the effectiveness of the war power of cartoons lies in Germany's opinion of the work of Louis Raemaekers and of Allied and American cartoonists.

Soon after the invasion of Belgium, Raemaekers' power-

THE WAR IN CARTOONS

ful cartoons in the Amsterdam *Telegraaf* attracted much attention and were widely reproduced. The German government, realizing their influence, did everything in its power to suppress them, and set a price on Raemaekers' head, should he ever venture across the border. Through German intrigue, Raemaekers was charged in the Dutch courts with endangering the neutrality of Holland, and later, it is reported, an attempt was made to torpedo the ship in which he fled to England.



According to press reports, Count von Hertling, the ex-Imperial German Chancellor, speaking of Allied propaganda, said:

“When a result was not obtained by the spoken or written word it was achieved by pictorial representations—productions of absolutely devilish fantasy, from which one turns with horror and disgust. But the result has been attained. A hatred has been raised among enemy populations against the Central Powers and particularly against Germany.”

INTRODUCTION

There has probably been no group of persons which has proven itself more eager to serve during the Great War than have the cartoonists of America. They have grasped every

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

France, October 28, 1918.

TO THE CARTOONISTS OF AMERICA.

Americans individually and as groups have met their new duties in fine spirit and intelligence, and this has been particularly true of your talented craft. Your work has been one of the most important factors in creating and sustaining that resolute popular opinion which is now the voice of America. You have given unvarying loyalty and a lot of hard work to our Government and to our armed forces.

Speaking for the Army in France, I can assure you that you have made us alternately serious and happy, both of which are good for us. Times without number your cartoons have illustrated, or interpreted, or exposed policy, or purpose, quicker and more effectively than the written word. You have been ready with the flash of humor or the touch of satire when that was the treatment required. You have my envy because you must have such fine times doing your work, especially those of you to whom the gods have given the blessed gift of humor.

John J. Pershing.

opportunity to draw patriotic cartoons and have rendered a considerable service in helping to convert public emotion into constructive patriotic action.

At the beginning of the war when the German war aims were not widely known, when the public had to be informed

THE WAR IN CARTOONS

about the atrocities of the Huns, and when the war had to be brought home to those who lived so far from the cannon's roar, the many general patriotic cartoons that were drawn were of definite value. They electrified the people as nothing else could have done.

In order, however, to inform the cartoonists of the many specific subjects upon which the Government wished to have cartoons drawn, the Bureau of Cartoons was established in December, 1917, under the auspices of the National Committee of Patriotic Societies. In June, 1918, the Committee on Public Information took over the Bureau of Cartoons. The bureau published weekly the *Bulletin for Cartoonists*, which was sent regularly to every cartoonist in the United States. These bulletins contained subjects for cartoons as suggested by the United States Food Administration, the Treasury Department and other government agencies. As no specific pictorial ideas were given, there was no danger of the cartoons drawn on the subjects suggested losing their individuality, for each cartoonist expressed the thoughts in a different way. The purpose of the *Bulletin* was distinctly not to give directions. The suggestions that were offered were to enable cartoonists to be of the greatest possible service. In this way a considerable cartoon power was developed which helped the Government in stimulating recruiting, popularizing the draft, saving food and fuel, selling Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps, warning against German propaganda and in solving a myriad of other difficult war problems.

People will be reading for decades and children studying

INTRODUCTION

for centuries the events of the past five years. Unlike the thousands of voluminous histories of the Great War that will be written, the present volume is a collection of one hundred cartoons, drawn contemporaneously by twenty-seven of the most prominent American cartoonists on the salient events of the war, with particular reference to the participation of the United States.



TO VICTORY

This volume also includes some memorable quotations from President Wilson and other prominent war leaders and describes briefly the events which the cartoons more forcefully portray. An interesting opportunity is offered to compare the manners of presentation and the styles of execution of the various cartoonists. It is regrettable that examples of the work of other equally capable American cartoonists can not be included. Limitations of space also prevent the reproduction of any of the drawings, which have been published in American

THE WAR IN CARTOONS

newspapers, by foreign cartoonists such as Louis Raemaekers and Captain Bruce Bairnsfather.

The cartoons in this volume were drawn by men who are not merely artists but keen observers carefully gauging the pulse of the times. What history of the war can be more stimulating than this remarkably simple record in cartoons? Here with a few strokes of a cartoonist's crayon is portrayed that which is more important than historic facts—the Spirit of the Struggle. In these cartoons there is recreated the war atmosphere.



ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I wish to express my appreciation to the newspapers and cartoonists for permission to reproduce copyrighted matter. I also extend my thanks to Miss Gretchen Leicht, the manager of the Bureau of Cartoons, for her assistance in collecting the thousands of cartoons from which those reproduced in this volume were chosen.

G. J. H.

THE WAR IN CARTOONS

THE EXTINGUISHER.

Before the war the world looked to Germany for much of the best that there was in literature, science, and music. But the value of her civilization was completely over-balanced by her system of government of which the ex-Emperor himself said: "Only one is master in this country. That is I. Who opposes me, I shall crush to pieces. All of you have only one will and that is my will; there is only one law and that is my law."



By Oscar Cesare in the *New York Evening Post*.

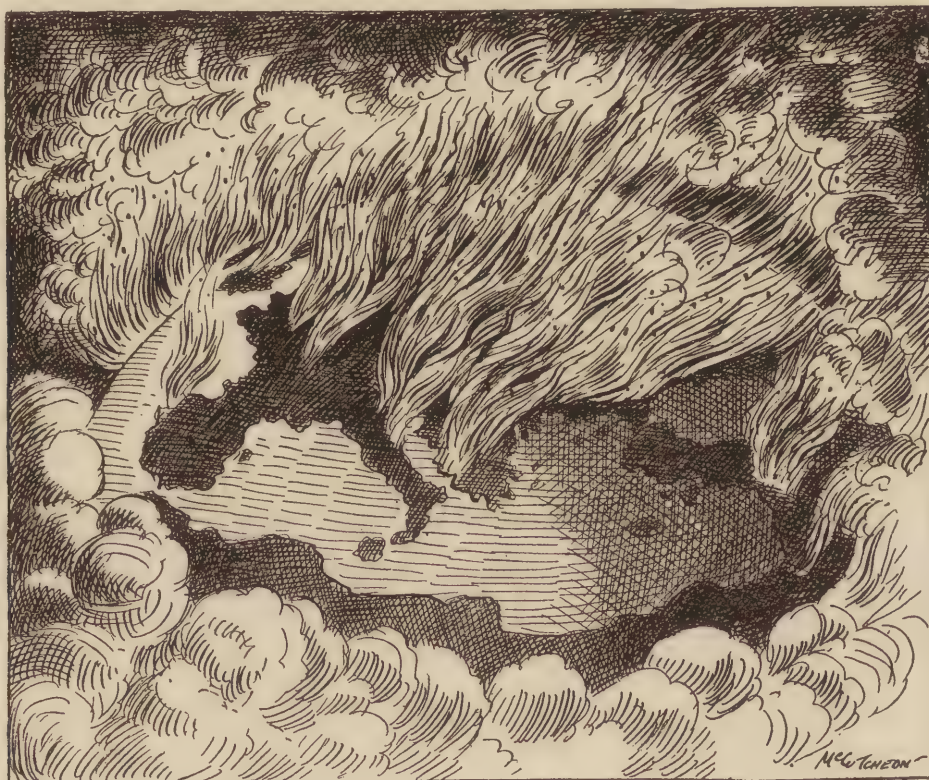
THE EXTINGUISHER.

THE INCENDIARIES.

On June 28, 1914, the Archduke Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, and his consort, the Duchess of Hohenberg, were assassinated at Sarajevo, Bosnia, by a Serbian student. This was the pretext used by Austria-Hungary for sending an ultimatum to Serbia which that country could not possibly accept without sacrificing her national honor. It has been proven that the war which Austria-Hungary declared on Serbia on July 28, 1914, was instigated by Germany.



They started something



That set the world on fire.

By John T. McCutcheon in the *Chicago Tribune*.

THE INCENDIARIES.

“DER TAG.”

“Der Tag”—the day when war would be declared—was for many years the favorite toast in the German army and navy. Many prominent Germans have openly admitted that war was deliberately planned and looked forward to. For forty years they had been developing a perfect military system and constructing a large navy in anticipation of the war which was to achieve world domination for Germany.



By John T. McCutcheon in the *Chicago Tribune*.

"DER TAG."

"MILITARY NECESSITY."

In spite of her promise to respect Belgian neutrality, Germany on August 2, 1914, demanded a free passage through Belgium to France. This being denied, Germany proceeded to overrun Belgium, which act she defended as a "Military Necessity." The resistance of the Belgian forces at Liège and Namur gave the French time to prepare for the expected invasion. Not only did the Germans attack Belgian troops but they also deliberately and systematically proceeded against the civilian population and attempted by means of murder, wholesale destruction, forced contributions and deportation of both men and women, to strike terror into the hearts of their foe.



By J. H. Donahey in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

"MILITARY NECESSITY."

BALKED!

During the first month of the war it seemed as if the Germans would break the Allies' line and capture Paris. Though the brave resistance of the Belgian forces temporarily retarded the Teutonic hordes, the advance continued systematically. Under the direction of General Joffre the French executed a skillful retreat and on September 6, 1914, counter-attacked and drove the Germans over the Marne back into Northern France. At that point both sides entrenched and there was little open warfare again until the closing months of the war.



By Chas. H. Sykes in the *Philadelphia Evening Ledger*.

BALKED!

DEFENDING THE FATHERLAND ON THE EAST FRONT.

The story of the systematic exploitation of human misery by the German authorities in Poland is among the most horrible of the war. "In the great Hindenburg drive one year ago" (1916), wrote Frederic C. Walcott, "the country was completely devastated by the retreating Russian army and the oncoming Germans. A million people were driven from their homes. Half of them perished by the roadside." Through a policy of starvation the Prussian authorities attempted to transform Poland into a German province and how many hundreds of thousands of people died can never be told.



By D. R. Fitzpatrick in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

DEFENDING THE FATHERLAND ON THE EAST
FRONT.

WHAT MAKES OLD GLORY.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium, under the leadership of Mr. Herbert Hoover, literally rescued the civilian inhabitants of the invaded sections of Belgium and France from all but total extinction. In spite of the most trying difficulties food and clothing were supplied to millions of refugees who would have otherwise been left to perish by the Germans. This work was originally supported by voluntary contributions, but it was later financed by the United States Government. In consequence of the ability shown by Mr. Hoover in this work, he was appointed United States Food Administrator and later Director-General of European reconstruction work.



By Robert Carter in the *New York Evening Sun*.

WHAT MAKES OLD GLORY.

"GERMAN EFFICIENCY."

The air raids which Germany perpetrated were another phase of German frightfulness. Thousands of French and English women and children were thus murdered and millions of dollars worth of property destroyed though no military advantage was gained. German warships also bombarded Scarborough and other unfortified English seaside resorts. All such warfare was forbidden by the regulations of the Hague Conventions which Germany had accepted.



By J. H. Donahey in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

"GERMAN EFFICIENCY."

"BUT WHY DID YOU KILL *US*?"

On May 17, 1915, the great Cunard liner *Lusitania* was sunk by the German submarine U-39 with the resultant loss of 1,154 lives, of whom 114 were American. In answer to the German excuses that the vessel was armed and carried ammunition "destined for the destruction of brave German soldiers," the United States replied in its note of June 9, 1915: "Whatever be the other facts regarding the *Lusitania*, the principal fact is that a great steamer primarily and chiefly a conveyance for passengers, and carrying more than a thousand souls who had no part or lot in the conduct of the war, was sunk without so much as a challenge or a warning, and that men, women and children were sent to their death in circumstances unparalleled in modern warfare."



By Rollin Kirby in the *New York World*.

“BUT WHY DID YOU KILL US?”

HIS SHATTERED MASTERPIECE.

In 1882 an agreement was made between Germany, Austria and Italy for their mutual defense. In 1914 Germany claimed to be bound by this Triple Alliance to protect Austria against attack by Russia. Italy, however, claimed that Austria had taken the offensive and refused to fight on the Teutonic side. For nearly a year Italy remained neutral, but on May 23, 1915, she declared war on Austria and later on Turkey, Bulgaria and Germany.



By Edwin Marcus in the *New York Times*.

HIS SHATTERED MASTERPIECE.

GERMAN "KULTUR."

On October 13, 1915, Edith Cavell, an English Red Cross nurse, was executed in pursuance of sentence passed by a German Military Court. It was charged against her that she had assisted English and Belgian men, who had come under her care as a nurse, to cross the frontier to Holland. The execution took place in spite of the earnest protests in her behalf of the American minister in Brussels. This single act engendered greater indignation throughout the world than any atrocity except the sinking of the *Lusitania*.



By O. P. Williams in the *New York Journal*.

GERMAN "KULTUR."

THE MODERN DAVID.

Numerous unsuccessful attempts were made by neutral agencies to cause a cessation of hostilities. Before America entered the war Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, invited a number of prominent personages to visit, at his expense, the belligerent countries for the purpose of accelerating peace negotiations. The Pope on August 1, 1917, made a more formidable attempt by proposing a definite peace program, but this achieved no better result.



By Edwin Marcus in the *New York Times*.

THE MODERN DAVID.

"FRIENDS OF FRANCE."

Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities the American Ambulance Field Service was organized and it operated a large number of motor ambulances for the transport of wounded from the front. This American organization, which was supported by voluntary contributions, soon expanded and became a part of the French army. The ambulance drivers, largely American college men, repeatedly distinguished themselves for bravery under fire. One of these ambulance units, composed largely of Cornell University students, carried the first American flag to the battle front.



By Charles Dana Gibson for the American Ambulance Field Service.

“FRIENDS OF FRANCE.”

VERDUN.

Verdun, the military key of the western front, was the scene of the fiercest fighting of the war. In February, 1916, the armies of the German Crown Prince began a violent assault upon Verdun which lasted for six months. This offensive, which was tremendously costly in human life, seemed successful at first, but finally failed. France was determined that "they shall not pass!"

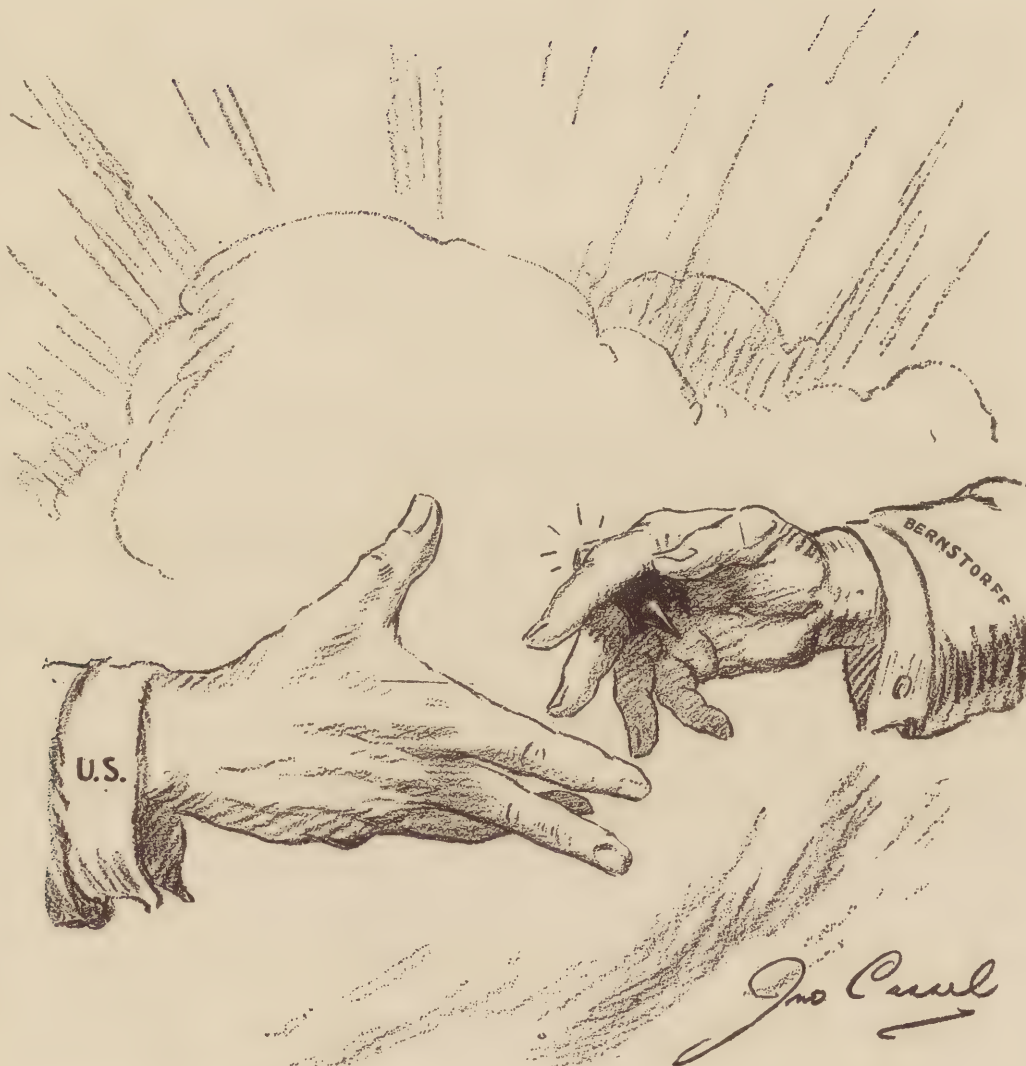


By Chas. H. Sykes in the *Philadelphia Evening Ledger*.

VERDUN.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS.

While pretending friendship for the United States, Germany, through her secret agents, did all in her power to destroy our industries by inciting strikes and causing explosions in our factories. It is known that Ambassador Bernstorff asked the German Foreign Office to send him \$50,000 with which to try to influence Congress, and millions of dollars were spent for propaganda in this country.



By J. H. Cassel in the *New York World*.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS.

LIFTING THE LID.

A note dated January 19, 1917, from Dr. Zimmerman, the German Foreign Minister, to the German minister in Mexico fell into the hands of the U. S. State Department. It proposed that if the United States should not remain neutral when Germany resumed unrestricted submarine warfare, Mexico should wage war on the United States. Financial support was promised and New Mexico, Texas and Arizona were offered as reward. It was also suggested that an alliance between Germany, Mexico and Japan should be arranged.



By D. R. Fitzpatrick in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

LIFTING THE LID.

DEAD MEN TELL NO TALES.

Quite typical of German intrigue and diplomacy is the so-called "Luxburg incident." Through the Swedish embassy Luxburg, the German minister at Buenos Aires, sent a cable to the German Foreign Office advising that Argentine steamers be "spared if possible or else sunk without leaving a trace." ("Spurlos versenkt.")



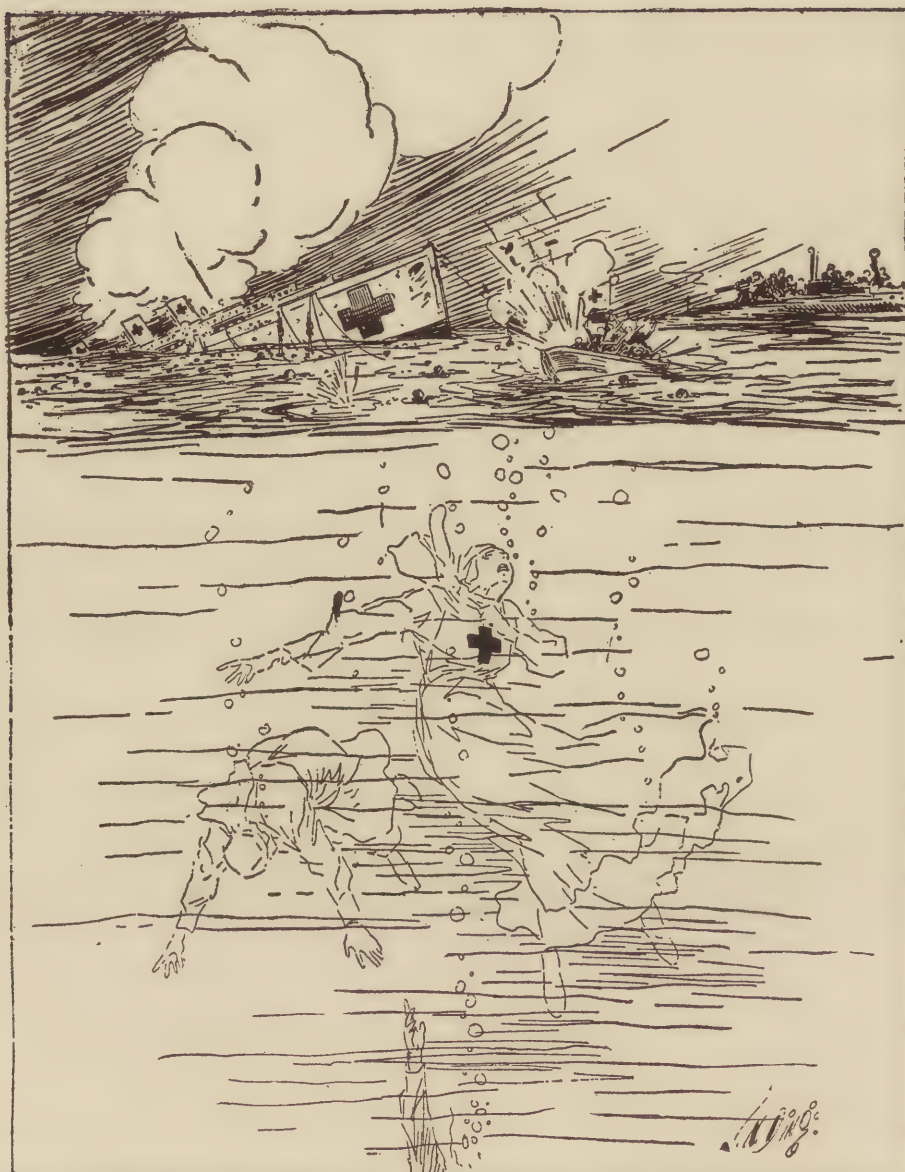
By J. N. Ding in the *New York Tribune*.

DEAD MEN TELL NO TALES.

THE HONOR OF THE GERMAN ARMS.

"Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning and without thought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessels of friendly neutrals along with those of belligerents. Even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, though the latter were provided with safe conduct through the proscribed areas by the German Government itself and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity, have been sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion or of principle."

From President Wilson's War Message, April 2, 1917.



By J. N. Ding in the *New York Tribune* and the *Des Moines Register*.

THE HONOR OF THE GERMAN ARMS.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Probably the most remarkable event of the war was the Russian revolution. The old autocratic government did not respond to the democratic demands of the people, and its weakness was demonstrated to them by its inefficient conduct of the war. The people gradually won the troops over to the cause of the Duma and the nation, and when on March 12, 1917, the Czar suspended the Duma, Rodzianko, the president of the Duma, announced the next day the formation of a Provisional Government. On March 15 Czar Nicholas was forced to abdicate but the Republic was not formally proclaimed till September 17, 1917.



By Oscar Cesare in the *New York Evening Post*.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

AMERICA HEARS THE CALL.

In spite of Germany's promise to respect the rights of neutrals, on January 31, 1917, she announced unrestricted submarine warfare in certain specified zones. Three days later the United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany and Ambassador Bernstorff was dismissed. Several additional American vessels having been sunk, President Wilson on April 2 asked Congress to declare the existence of a state of war with Germany. On April 6, 1917, Congress passed a joint resolution formally declaring a state of war and directing the President to use the entire military and naval forces and all the resources of the country "to bring the conflict to a successful termination."



By J. H. Cassel in the *New York World*.

AMERICA HEARS THE CALL.

FOR THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

“Why are we fighting Germany? The brief answer is that ours is a war of self-defense. We did not wish to fight Germany. She made the attack upon us, not on our shores, but on our ships, our lives, our rights, our future. For two years or more we held to a neutrality that made us apologists for things which outraged man’s common sense of fair play and humanity.”

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior.



By Robert Carter in the *Philadelphia Press*.

FOR THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

**"I WILL NOT ABANDON MY SORELY TRIED
PEOPLE!"**

"We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling toward them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their government acted in entering this war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval. It was a war determined upon as wars used to be determined upon in the old, unhappy days, when peoples were nowhere consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or of little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellowmen as pawns and tools."

*From President Wilson's War Message to Congress,
April 2, 1917.*



By Gaar Williams in the *Indianapolis News*.

"I WILL NOT ABANDON MY SORELY TRIED
PEOPLE!"

OUR ANSWER.

“The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make.”

*From President Wilson's War Message to Congress,
April 2, 1917.*



By Harry Murphy in the *Chicago Herald-Examiner*.

OUR ANSWER.

“NOT DOT I’M INTERESTED, BUT——”

“But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts, for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free.”

From President Wilson’s War Message, April 2, 1917.



By Chas. H. Sykes in the *Philadelphia Evening Ledger*.

“NOT DOT I’M INTERESTED, BUT——”

FOR FREEDOM, NOT CONQUEST.

“To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured.

“God helping her, she can do no other.”

From President Wilson's War Message, April 2, 1917.



By Oscar Cesare in the *New York Evening Post*.

FOR FREEDOM, NOT CONQUEST.

THE STORM IS COMING! HELP!

When the call for service came, Americans were not found wanting. Men and women everywhere laid aside their interest in personal success to render public service. Not only native Americans but also the foreign born—including many of German descent—responded promptly to the various Government appeals. Sectional jealousies and labor disputes were all immediately forgotten and the whole nation, imbued with the justice of its cause, devoted all its energies to the winning of the war.



By James Montgomery Flagg of the *Vigilantes*.

THE STORM IS COMING! HELP!

ANOTHER SPRING DRIVE.

Because of an inadequate farm labor supply and difficulties of transportation, Europe during the war was dependent to a large degree upon America for her food supply. It was possible to export large quantities of food from this country because the farmers greatly increased their production and because the supply was carefully conserved. "Food will win the war—don't waste it," was the slogan of the U. S. Food Administration. The economy resulting from the "Wheatless" and "Meatless" days would before the war have been thought impossible of achievement.



By J. H. Donahey in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

ANOTHER SPRING DRIVE.

AT YOUR SERVICE.

On June 5, 1917, nearly ten million men, between the ages of 21 and 31 inclusive, registered for National Service under the Selective Service Act. President Wilson in a proclamation said of this registration: "It is a new thing in our history and a land mark in our progress. . . . It is in no sense a conscription of the unwilling; it is rather a selection from a nation which has volunteered in mass. . . . It is not an army that we must shape and train for war; it is a nation. . . . The nation needs all men; but it needs each man, not in the field that will most pleasure him, but in the endeavor that will best serve the common good."



By J. H. Cassel in the *New York World*.

AT YOUR SERVICE.

UNCLE SAM: "FOR A SMALL BOY YOU HAVE A
REMARKABLY LARGE APPETITE."

The United States War Trade Board, working in conjunction with similar organizations in Great Britain and other allied countries, established a successful embargo against the enemy. Foodstuffs and other raw materials were prevented from entering Germany through neutral countries, and Teutonic financial interests throughout the neutral world were completely eclipsed. This absolute embargo played an important part in achieving the final victory.



By Edwin Marcus in the *New York Times*.

UNCLE SAM: "FOR A SMALL BOY YOU HAVE A
REMARKABLY LARGE APPETITE."

KAISER: "HALT! WHO GOES THERE?"

PEACE: "FRIEND."

KAISER: "I HAVE NONE!"

Twenty-two nations were during the Great War allied against the Central Powers. These were, in the order of their declarations of war, Serbia, Russia, France, Great Britain, Belgium, Montenegro, Japan, Portugal, Italy, Roumania, Greece, United States, Cuba, Panama, Siam, Liberia, China, Brazil, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Haiti, and Honduras. After Russia dropped out of the conflict several of her former states—Poland and the Czechoslovak Republic—entered the war on the side of the Allies. In addition Bolivia, Peru, Uruguay, and Ecuador broke off diplomatic relations with Germany.



By Oscar Cesare in the *New York Evening Post*.

KAISER: "HALT! WHO GOES THERE?"

PEACE: "FRIEND."

KAISER: "I HAVE NONE!"

MEN! BAH!

The Prussian military system aimed to get results no matter what the cost. No sacrifice of human life was too great for them; no treaty or rule of international law too sacred for them to disregard. But the numerous German offensives, which were expected to break the Allies' line and thus to win the war, proved that German "efficiency" was not invincible.



By D. R. Fitzpatrick in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

MEN! BAH!

THE GREAT AMERICAN GAME—PERSHING AT THE BAT.

Under General Pershing's able leadership we again proved to France, by helping her to retain her freedom, our appreciation of her help in gaining ours. Probably the most dramatic phrase of the war was uttered when General Pershing placed a wreath on the tomb of Lafayette in the Picpus Cemetery in Paris. "Lafayette, We Are Here," was all he said.



By R. O. Evans in the *Baltimore American*.

**THE GREAT AMERICAN GAME—PERSHING AT
THE BAT.**

THE HOPE OF CIVILIZATION.

“The American people . . . believe that peace should rest upon the rights of peoples, not the rights of Governments—the rights of peoples great or small, weak or powerful—their equal right of freedom and security and self-government and to a participation upon terms in the economic opportunities of the world, the German people of course included if they will accept equality and not seek domination.”

From President Wilson's Reply to the Pope, August 27, 1917.



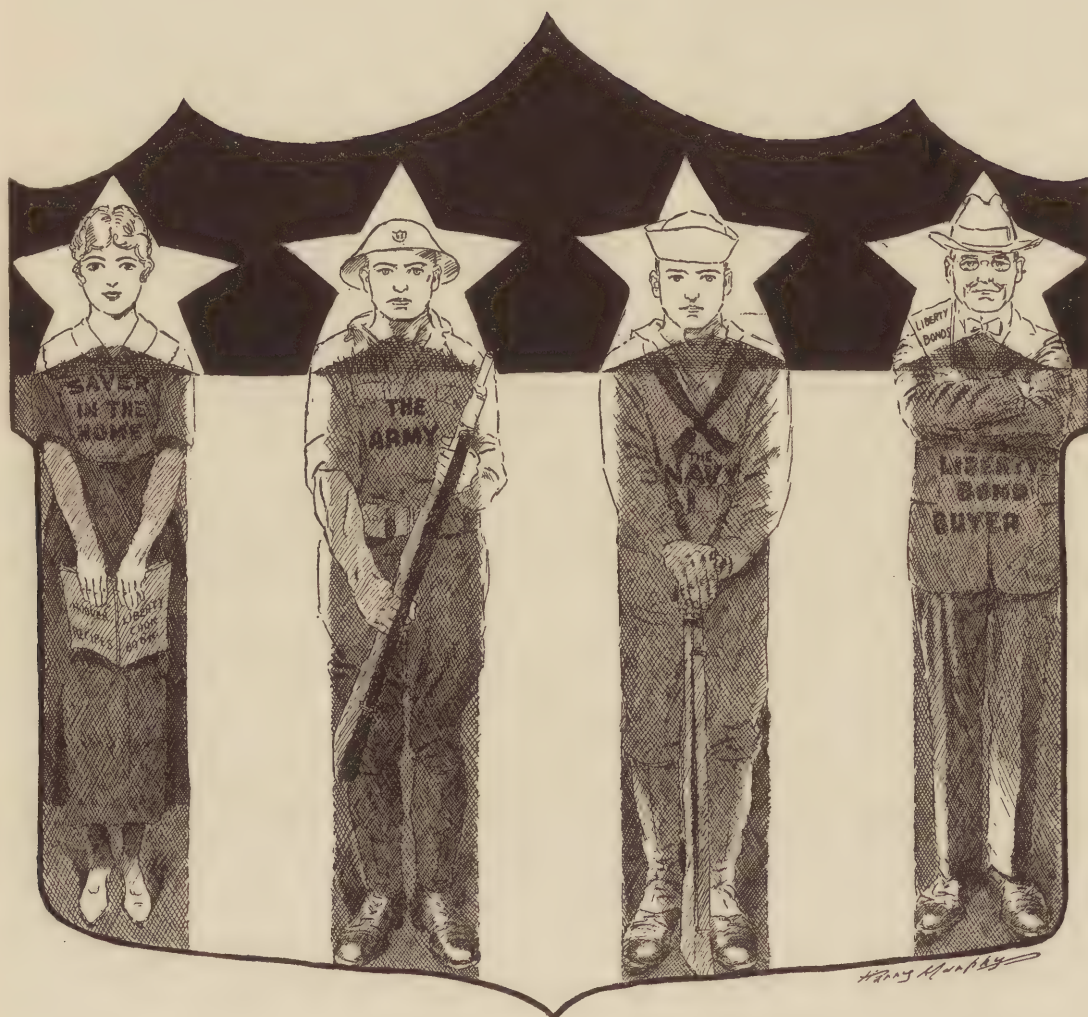
By John T. McCutcheon in the *Chicago Tribune*.

THE HOPE OF CIVILIZATION.

THE SHIELD OF LIBERTY.

"Sacrifice and service must come from every class, every profession, every party, every creed, every section. This is not a banker's war, or a farmer's war, or a manufacturer's war, or a laboring man's war—it is a war for every straight-out American whether our flag be his by birth or by adoption. We are to-day a Nation in arms and we must fight and farm, mine and manufacture, conserve food and fuel, save and spend to the one common purpose."

President Wilson to the Northwestern Loyalty Meeting, November 17, 1917.



By Harry Murphy in the *Chicago Herald-Examiner*.

THE SHIELD OF LIBERTY.

NOTHING LEFT BUT THE HOWL.

One of the chief war aims of Germany was the establishment of "Mittel Europa" in the interest of German commerce and German militarism. The consolidation of the German Empire, the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the Balkan States into a single economic unit would have been an accomplished fact had not the Allies been victorious.



By J. H. Donahey in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

NOTHING LEFT BUT THE HOWL.

WHAT WOULD YOUR DOLLAR BE WORTH
WITHOUT HER?

“Men in America have from the first until now dedicated both their lives and their fortunes to the vindication and maintenance of the great principles and objects for which our Government was set up. They will not fail now to show the world for what their wealth was intended.”

From President Wilson's Liberty Loan Proclamation.



By R. J. Bieger in the *St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

WHAT WOULD YOUR DOLLAR BE WORTH
WITHOUT HER?

THE MAN BEHIND——

“A people unwilling to make the supreme sacrifice for the right to live their own lives as a nation are undeserving of the privilege and enjoyment of living in a democratic Republic. The Roman Republic fell because of the internal lassitude and indifference of the masses. In this critical time of the world's history no sacrifice is too great to maintain and perpetuate the best that we have attained and to strive for still greater ideals.”

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor.



By Paul Fung in the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*.

THE MAN BEHIND—

THE BRIDGE OF BOATS.

Before the war the United States had long ceased to be a maritime nation. At the time of America's entrance into the war less than 50,000 men were employed in the shipyards, but at the signing of the armistice there was an army of over a third of a million working in nearly twice as many shipbuilding ways as there were in all the rest of the world combined. On July 4, 1918, alone, 89 ships were launched in the United States. All shipbuilding records were broken when the S. S. *Tuckahoe* was released from her stays 27 days after her hull was laid.



By Windsor McCay in the *New York American*.

THE BRIDGE OF BOATS.

"THEY SAID 'NO'!"

Throughout the war Austria-Hungary was simply the vassal of Germany and was used by that superior power to carry out her designs. Because of Austria-Hungary's allegiance to Germany, it became necessary for the United States to declare war upon her, which was done on December 7, 1917. Many peace feelers were issued by Germany through Austria-Hungary, but the United States and the Allies were firm and were not fooled by the insincerity of their pleas.



By D. R. Fitzpatrick in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

"THEY SAID 'NO'!"

AT JERUSALEM.

Richard Cœur de Lion! "My dream come true."

As a part of the Allied Near Eastern campaign the British started an invasion of Palestine from Egypt in the spring of 1917. The Russian collapse halted for a time these operations. But after the fall of Ascalon and Jaffa in November, the British army on December 9, under General E. H. H. Allenby, captured Jerusalem. Thus by this last crusade the Holy Land once more passed into Christian hands. Later in this campaign the fourth, seventh and eighth Turkish armies were completely surrounded and compelled to surrender. This precipitated the capitulation of the Ottoman Empire.



By Oscar Cesare in the *New York Evening Post*.

AT JERUSALEM.

Richard Cœur de Lion! "My dream come true."

JOIN!

"You should join the Red Cross because this arm of the National Service is steadily and efficiently maintaining its overseas relief in every land, administering our millions wisely and well, and awakening the gratitude of every people. Our consciences will not let us enjoy the Christmas Season if this pledge of support to our cause and the world's weal is left unfilled. Red Cross membership is the Christmas spirit in terms of action."

*From President Wilson's 1917 Red Cross Christmas
Proclamation.*

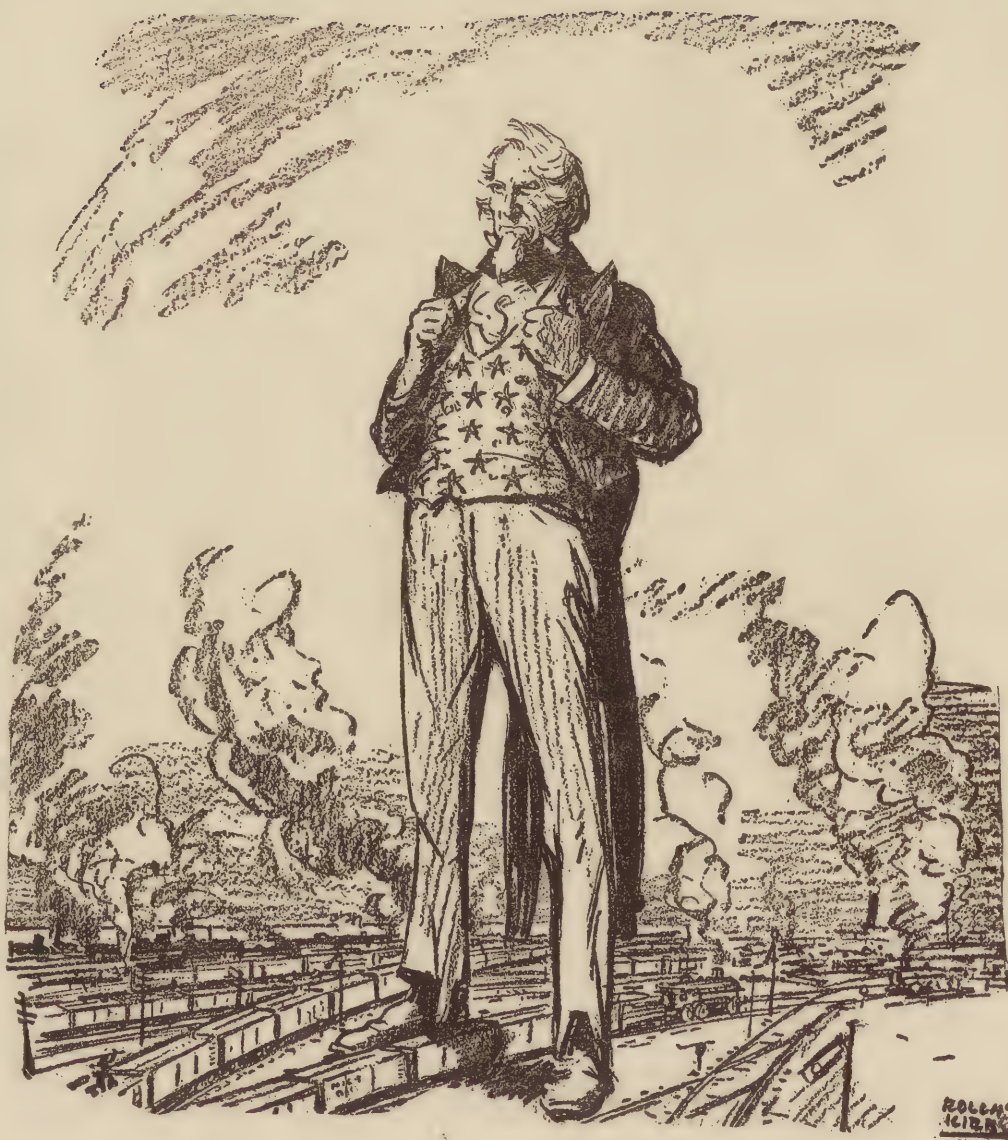


By Gordon Grant for the American Red Cross.

JOIN!

THE ONLY RAILROAD PRESIDENT LEFT.

The tremendously heavy demands on the railroads of the United States, due to troop movements and the transportation of huge quantities of war supplies, made the unification of administration essential. Railroad management was therefore taken over by the Government, and on December 28, 1917, William G. McAdoo, the Secretary of the Treasury, was also appointed Director-General of Railroads.



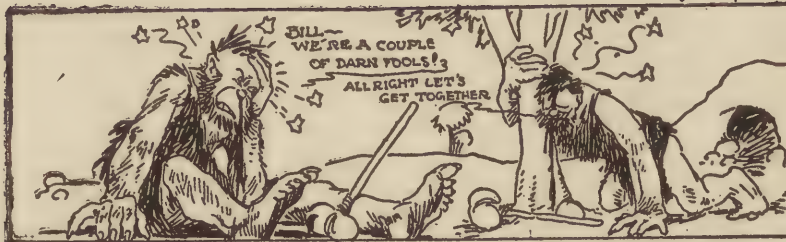
From Rollin Kirby in the *New York World*.

THE ONLY RAILROAD PRESIDENT LEFT.

ARE WE COMPLETING THE CYCLE?

On January 8, 1918, President Wilson, in an address to a joint session of Congress, named fourteen points as essential in a consideration of peace. The most important of these was the fourteenth point:

"A general association of nations must be formed, under specific covenants, for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small nations alike."



Individuals used to settle their differences with the stone ax until they learned it was more profitable to co-operate and join together in clans.



Clans fought each other for centuries until they found that through the medium of a state they could settle their differences without bloodshed.



States attempted to settle their differences through the medium of the cannon and sword until they learned the advantage of national unity.



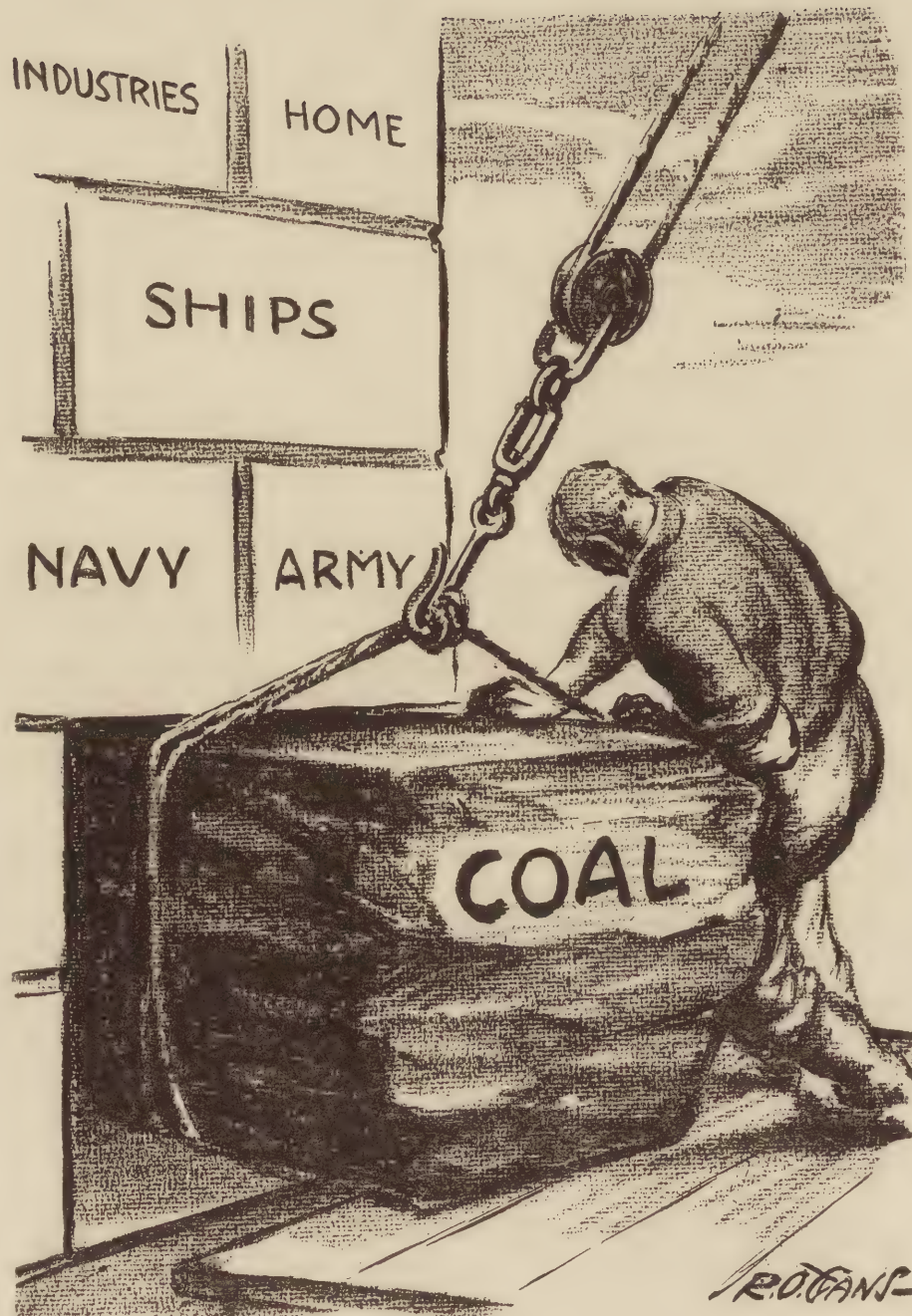
Nations are now fighting the bloodiest war of history for supremacy. Is it not possible that out of it may come an international-league to enforce peace?

By J. N. Ding in the *New York Tribune* and the *Des Moines Register*.

ARE WE COMPLETING THE CYCLE?

THE CORNERSTONE

The U. S. Fuel Administration was established in order to ensure an adequate coal supply for essential war purposes. At times restrictions had to be imposed on non-essential industries in order that firms having war contracts and household consumers should have a sufficient supply. During the first few months of 1918 "heatless Mondays" were ordered for non-essential industries because of the coal shortage resulting from the severity of the winter and the congested conditions of the railroads.



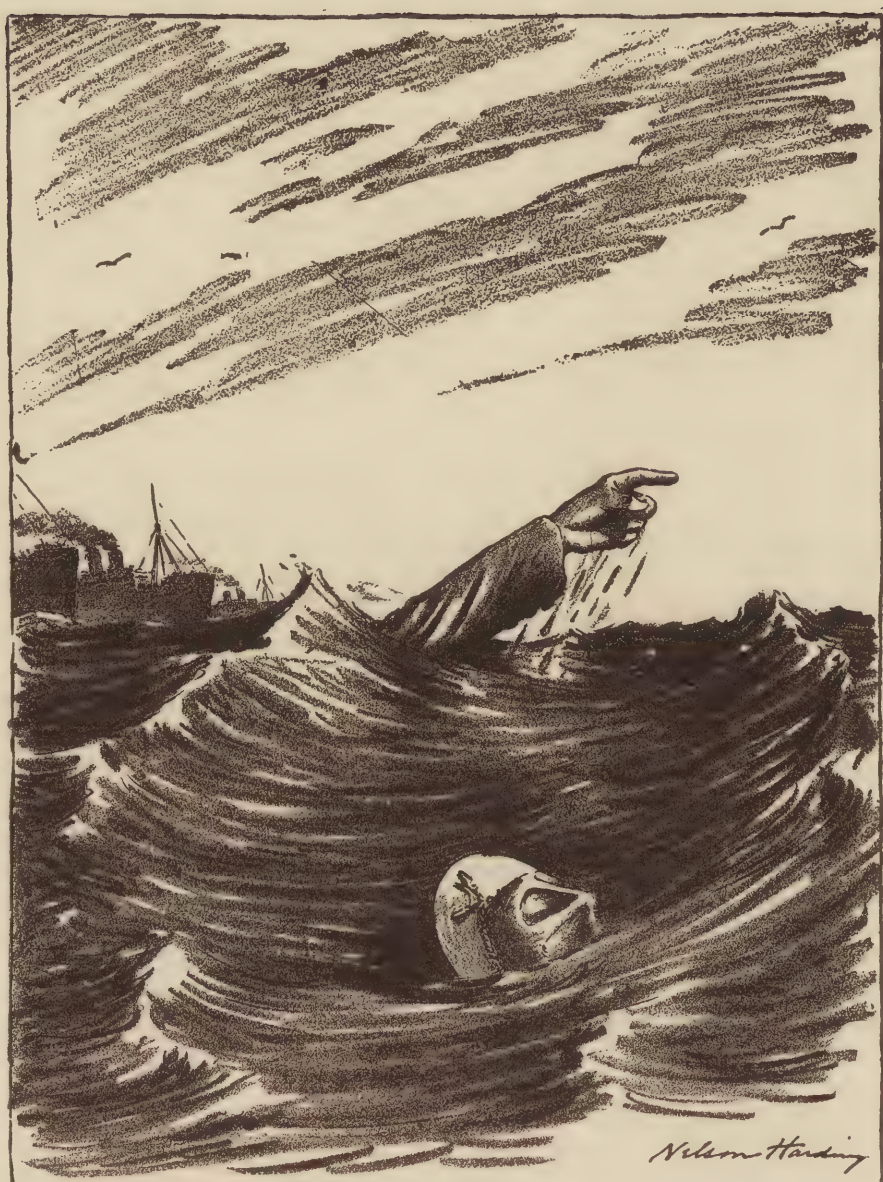
By R. O. Evans in the *Baltimore American*.

THE CORNERSTONE

[97]

ON TO FRANCE!

In spite of the activities of German submarines two million American soldiers were transported to France with remarkably few losses. The biggest single loss of American troops was 170 lives when on February 5, 1918, the British transport *Tuscania* was sunk off the north coast of Ireland with 2,200 soldiers on board.



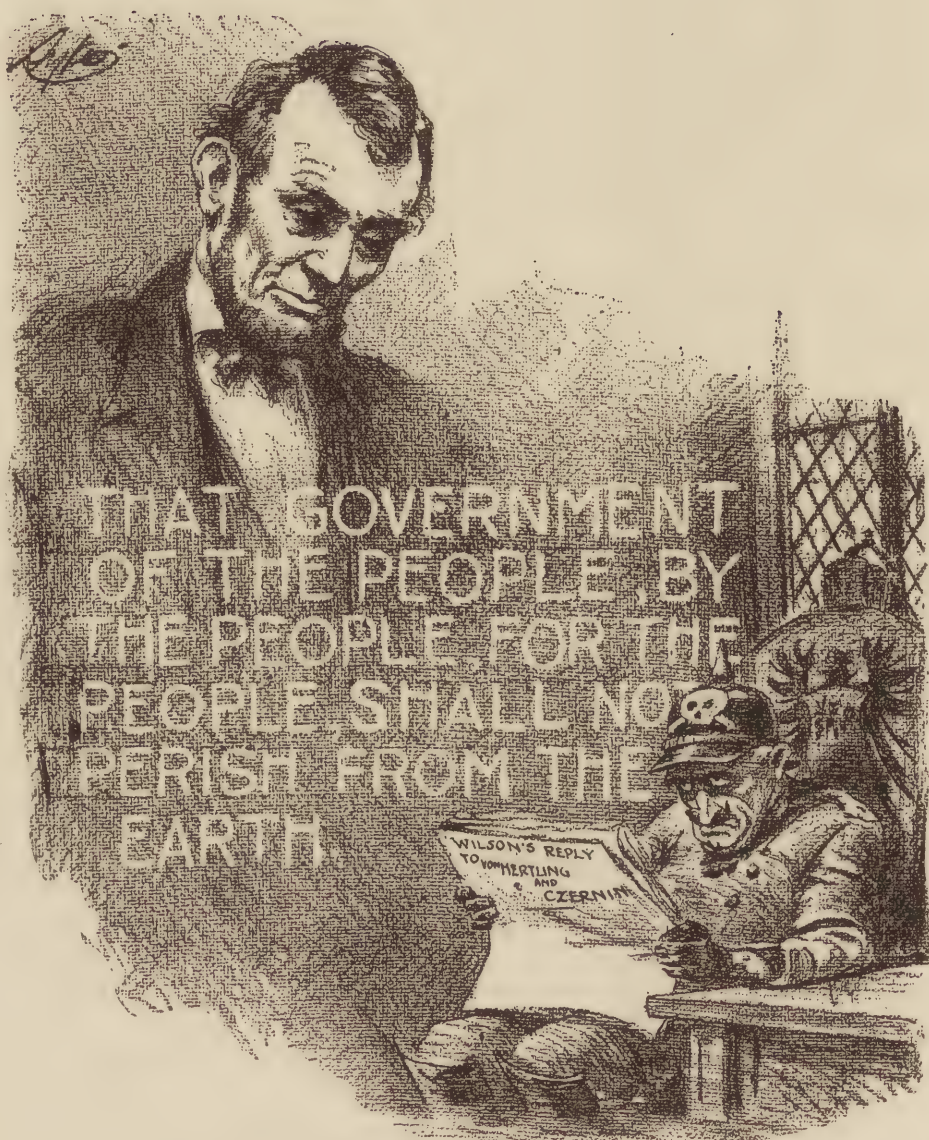
By Nelson Harding in the *Brooklyn Eagle*.

ON TO FRANCE!

THE SPIRIT OF THE NOTE.

On February 11, 1918, President Wilson addressed to Congress his reply to the notes of Chancellor von Hertling of Germany and Count Czernin of Austria-Hungary. His closing words were:

“The power of the United States is a menace to no nation or people. It will never be used in aggression or for the aggrandizement of any selfish interest of our own. It springs out of freedom and is for the service of freedom.”



By Chas. H. Sykes in the *Philadelphia Evening Ledger*.

THE SPIRIT OF THE NOTE.

THE BEAST NEXT DOOR

Some of the European neutrals suffered almost as much from the war as the belligerents. Little Holland, wedged in the fighting zone, had to feed, in spite of her small food supply, hundreds of thousands of refugees from Belgium. She had also to keep her army mobilized throughout the war in order, if necessary, to defend her neutrality. Switzerland, deprived of her main source of revenue—her tourists—had likewise to keep her army ready. Next to Great Britain, Norway sustained the greatest losses from German U-boats, 1,205,000 gross tons having been sunk.



By J. H. Donahey in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

THE BEAST NEXT DOOR

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

After the overthrow of autocracy in Russia the people were unable to establish a permanent stable government. Russia's great natural resources and vast man power therefore became valueless to the Allies. Alexander Kerensky, who had played an important part in the revolution of 1917, when he was for a few months Premier of the Provisional Government, put forth herculean efforts to adjust the differences between the various political factions, to reorganize the army and to continue the battle. The Bolsheviki, seeking an immediate peace and the application of the principles of radical socialism to questions of property, caused the fall of the Kerensky government and once more threw all of Russia into confusion.



By D. R. Fitzpatrick in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

TIRED OF GIVING! YOU DON'T
KNOW WHAT IT IS TO BE TIRED.

All descriptions of the tremendous suffering caused by the war are inadequate. They include not only the misery on the battlefield but also the distress of the inhabitants of invaded territory and the heart-aches of those at home. Along with suffering the war has brought to the world a new spirit of service which will live on long after the horrors of war have ceased. Terrible as was the price which the world has paid, it was perhaps not too great if it has helped to bring about a more unselfish spirit throughout humanity.



By J. N. Ding in the *New York Tribune* and the *Des Moines Register*.

**TIRED OF GIVING! YOU DON'T
KNOW WHAT IT IS TO BE TIRED.**

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS WILL BUY SHELLS.

“To practice thrift in peace times is a virtue and brings great benefit to the individual at all times; with the desperate need of the civilized world to-day for materials and labor with which to end the war, the practice of individual thrift is a patriotic duty and a necessity.”

From President Wilson's appeal to the people to buy Liberty bonds and War Savings Stamps.

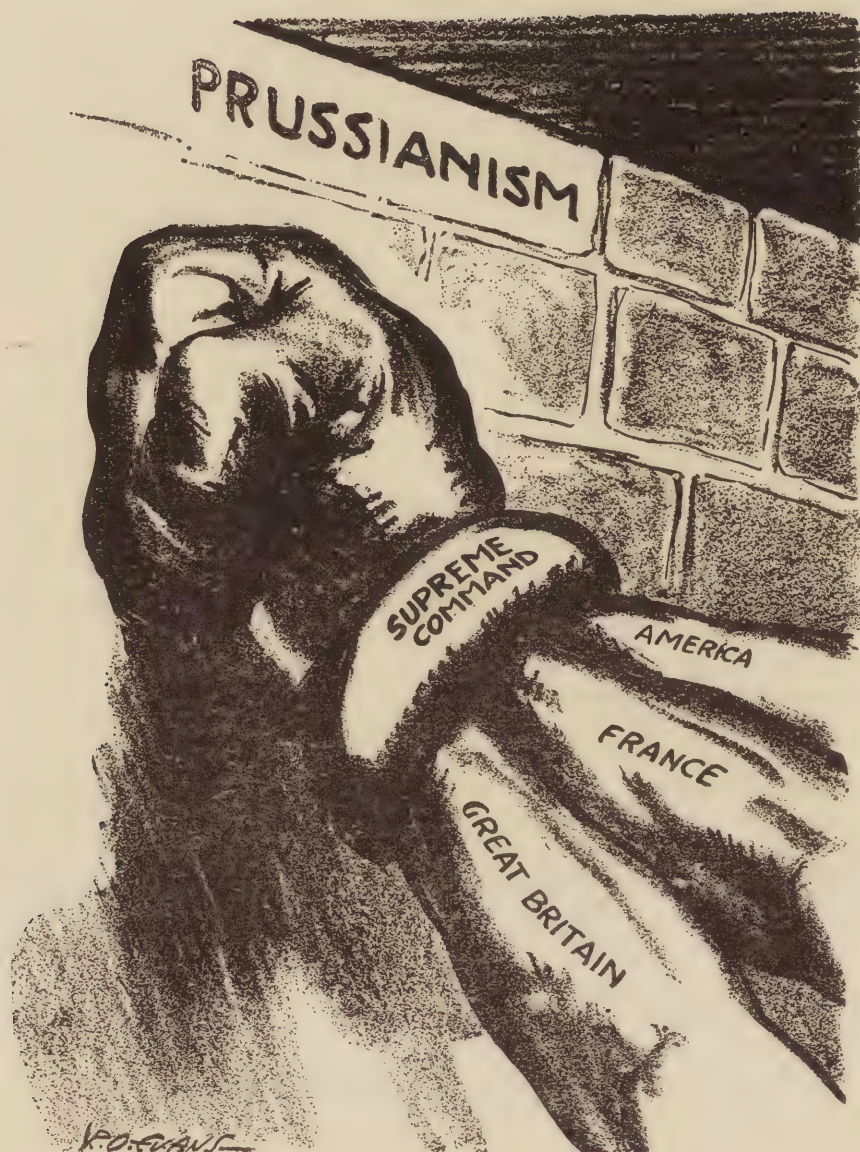


By Oscar Cesare for the National War Savings Committee.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS WILL BUY SHELLS.

PUTTING ALL THEIR PUNCH IN ONE GLOVE.

On March 28, 1918, unity of military command was agreed upon between the Allies and General Foch was appointed the Commander-in-chief of the Allied armies. His superb strategy enabled him to withstand the monstrous German offensives in spite of the enemy's overwhelming man power, and then finally, when American troops had arrived in sufficient numbers, to launch the attack which achieved the ultimate victory.



By R. O. Evans in the *Baltimore American*.

PUTTING ALL THEIR PUNCH IN ONE GLOVE.

IT'S A RACE BETWEEN HINDENBURG AND WILSON.

Germany thought the United States would not fight and even after war had been declared the Germans jeered at the "little United States army." But she soon discovered America's war strength and America's will to win. The latter was well expressed in President Wilson's Baltimore address on April 6, 1918, which closed:

"There is, therefore, but one response possible from us—force; force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust."



By Lute Pease in the *Newark News*.

IT'S A RACE BETWEEN HINDENBURG AND
WILSON.

GRANTED.

“The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment controlled by an irresponsible government which, having secretly planned to dominate the world, proceeded to carry the plan out without regard either to the sacred obligations of treaty or the long-established practices and long-cherished principles of international action and honor; which chose its own time for the war, delivered its blow fiercely and suddenly; stopped at no barrier either of law or of mercy; swept a whole continent within the tide of blood—not the blood of soldiers only, but the blood of innocent women and children also and of the helpless poor; and now stands balked but not defeated, the enemy of four-fifths of the world.”

From President Wilson's Reply to the Pope, April 27, 1918.



By J. H. Cassel in the *New York World*.

GRANTED.

ONE FRONT THEY DIDN'T MEAN TO BREAK.

In the spring of 1918 Germany's U-boats ventured to cruise in American waters and sunk a number of ships within sight of our very shores. To those to whom the reality of the war had not already been forcibly brought home, this proved that the enemy was not three thousand miles away but right at our gates.



By Edwin Marcus in the *New York Times*.

ONE FRONT THEY DIDN'T MEAN TO BREAK.

LOCKED IN!

In the spring of 1918 the British Navy performed several feats of remarkable daring and skill in bottling up the harbors of Zeebrugge and Ostend, the most important German naval bases on the Belgian coast. In spite of heavy land fortifications, the British were able to make a surprise attack and to sink a number of old vessels filled with concrete in the channels. This was so successfully done that exit was prevented to the many submarines and destroyers caught in the harbor and the ports became practically useless as naval bases for future operations.



By J. H. Cassel in the *New York World*.

LOCKED IN!

UP TO HIM.

Great Britain's part in the war was not confined to controlling the seas. Her troops together with those of her many colonies held a good part of the line on the western front. The staunchness of their defensive action is evidenced by Field Marshal Haig's famous message to his men on April 13, 1918—"Every position must be held to the last man. There must be no retirement. With our backs to the wall and believing in the justice of our cause, every one of us must fight to the end."



By Lute Pease in the Newark News.

UP TO HIM.

HIGH TIDE.

The German General Staff soon realized the danger to their country of the rapidly increasing war strength of the United States and therefore attempted to force a decision before America was completely mobilized for battle. On March 21, 1918, Germany started a widely heralded offensive which was to break the Allies' line on the western front, and at one time it was feared that the Huns would be successful. Under the direction of Ludendorff the Germans expanded three salients—the Lys, the Picardy and the Marne—but in the middle of July the Allies were able to halt this advance and themselves to take the offensive.



By Nelson Harding in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*.

HIGH TIDE.

HIS FIRST TOWN.

"At Cantigny on May 28 (1918) troops of the First Division fought their first real engagement and carried it successfully. On June 4, the Second Division of Regulars and Marines went into the line on the Marne, where the Germans were driving towards Paris. On June 15, they met the triumphantly marching enemy in the Belleau Woods, stopped his advance and in an impetuous charge drove his column back more than 900 yards. It was a brilliant demonstration of the quality of our troops, and among the weary French and British soldiers in the trenches the word flew from mouth to mouth that the Americans were first-class fighting men."

From the Annual Report of the Secretary of War.

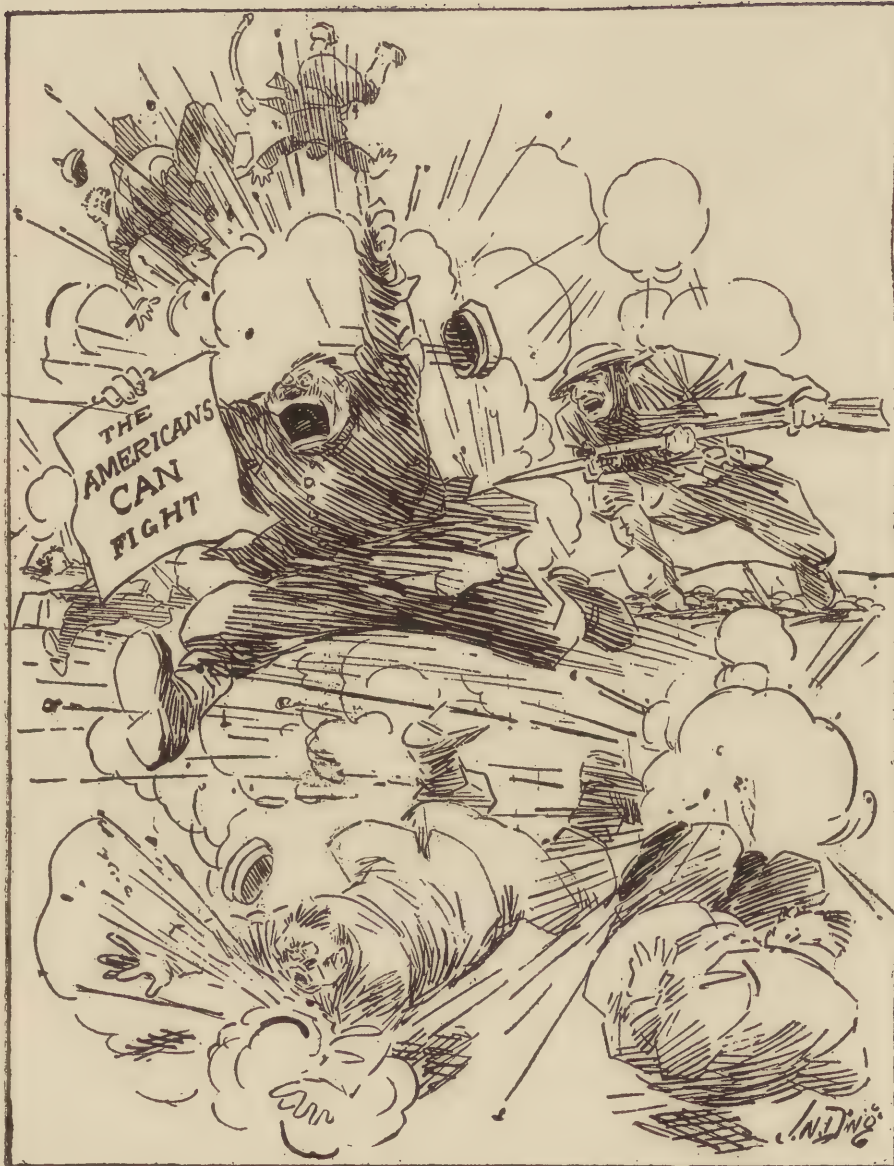


By Rollin Kirby in the *New York World*.

HIS FIRST TOWN.

ANOTHER GREAT GERMAN DISCOVERY.

One of the most dramatic incidents of the war was when an American officer at Château-Thierry responded to the advice of a French commander to retreat by declaring, "The American flag has been compelled to retire. This is unendurable. We are going to counter-attack." Another of the war's historic moments was, when the Germans demanded the surrender of the "lost battalion," which they had surrounded, the American commander replied, "Go to hell," and held back the enemy till relief came.



By J. N. Ding in the *New York Tribune* and the *Des Moines Register*.

· ANOTHER GREAT GERMAN DISCOVERY.

ONE OR THE OTHER.

In June, 1918, General Crowder, the U. S. Provost Marshal General, issued instructions to the local boards that all men of draft age must either do essential work or enter the military or naval services.



By A. B. Chapin in the *San Francisco Examiner*.

ONE OR THE OTHER.

HINDY'S FALL STYLE DECORATIONS.

On July 14, 1918, Germany started her last drive on the western front. On the 18th, Marshal Foch launched a successful counter-offensive on the Aisne and the Marne. From this date until November 11, when the armistice was signed, the American, British and French forces conducted practically a continuous offensive and slowly but surely drove the Germans out of northern France and southern Belgium.



By Robert W. Satterfield.

HINDY'S FALL STYLE DECORATIONS.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM AN EXPERT.

"The world knows to-day that the United States Marines held that line; that they blocked the advance that was rolling on toward Paris at a rate of six or seven miles a day; that they met the attack in American fashion and with American heroism; that marines and soldiers of the American Army threw back the crack guard divisions of Germany, broke their advance, drove them back in the beginning of a retreat that was not to end until the 'cease firing' signal sounded for the end of the world's greatest war."

From the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy.



By Rollin Kirby in the *New York World*.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM AN EXPERT.

SEEING STARS.

Because of Germany's superior man-power the warfare of the Allies was, with a few notable exceptions, largely defensive in character until July 18, 1918, when Marshal Foch ordered offensive action. On August 2, the French captured Soissons. On October 9, Cambrai was taken by the British and three days later Laon and La Fere fell to the French. These towns were the strongholds of the famous "Hindenburg Line." Ostend, Bruges and Lille were captured by the Allies on October 17; Valenciennes fell to the British on November 2 and finally Sedan was taken by the American Army five days before the armistice with Germany was signed.



By Harry Murphy in the *Chicago Herald-Examiner*.

SEEING STARS.

THEY ALSO SERVE.

Because of the great demand for gasoline for military purposes, the public was asked to conserve the supply. The universal compliance with the request of the U. S. Fuel Administration not to use gasoline for pleasure driving on Sunday did credit to the patriotism of the American people.



By Oscar Cesare in the *New York Evening Post*.

THEY ALSO SERVE.

"THE END OF A PERFECT DAY."

"On September 12th, the First American Army, under the personal direction of General Pershing, launched an attack on St. Mihiel and within twenty-four hours had pinched off that heavily fortified salient which had withstood attack through four years of war. The elimination of this salient, which had menaced Eastern France, relieved the pressure on Verdun and made possible further advances north of that city."

From the Annual Report of the Secretary of War.



By Gaar Williams in the *Indianapolis News*.

"THE END OF A PERFECT DAY."

"I, TOO, AM AGAINST YOU!"

"What shall we say of the women—of their instant intelligence, quickening every task that they touch; their capacity for organization and cooperation, which gave their action discipline and enhanced the effectiveness of everything they attempted; their aptitude at tasks to which they had never before set their hands; their utter self-sacrifice alike in what they did and what they gave? Their contribution to the great result is beyond appraisal. They have added a new luster to the annals of American womanhood."

*From President Wilson's Address to Congress,
December 2, 1918.*



By Harry Murphy in the *Chicago Herald-Examiner*.

"I, TOO, AM AGAINST YOU!"

COLUMBIA'S GREATER TASK.

"Against the dark background of war is sharply revealed the bright light of mercy for which the Red Cross stands." The work of this organization at the front—not only in the hospitals but also on the battlefields—the activities of the various societies far behind the lines which rolled bandages and knitted socks and sweaters, and the home service rendered to the families of fighters, constitutes an important chapter in the history of the war. The Red Cross has in the minds of every one been accepted as the "trade-mark of humanity."

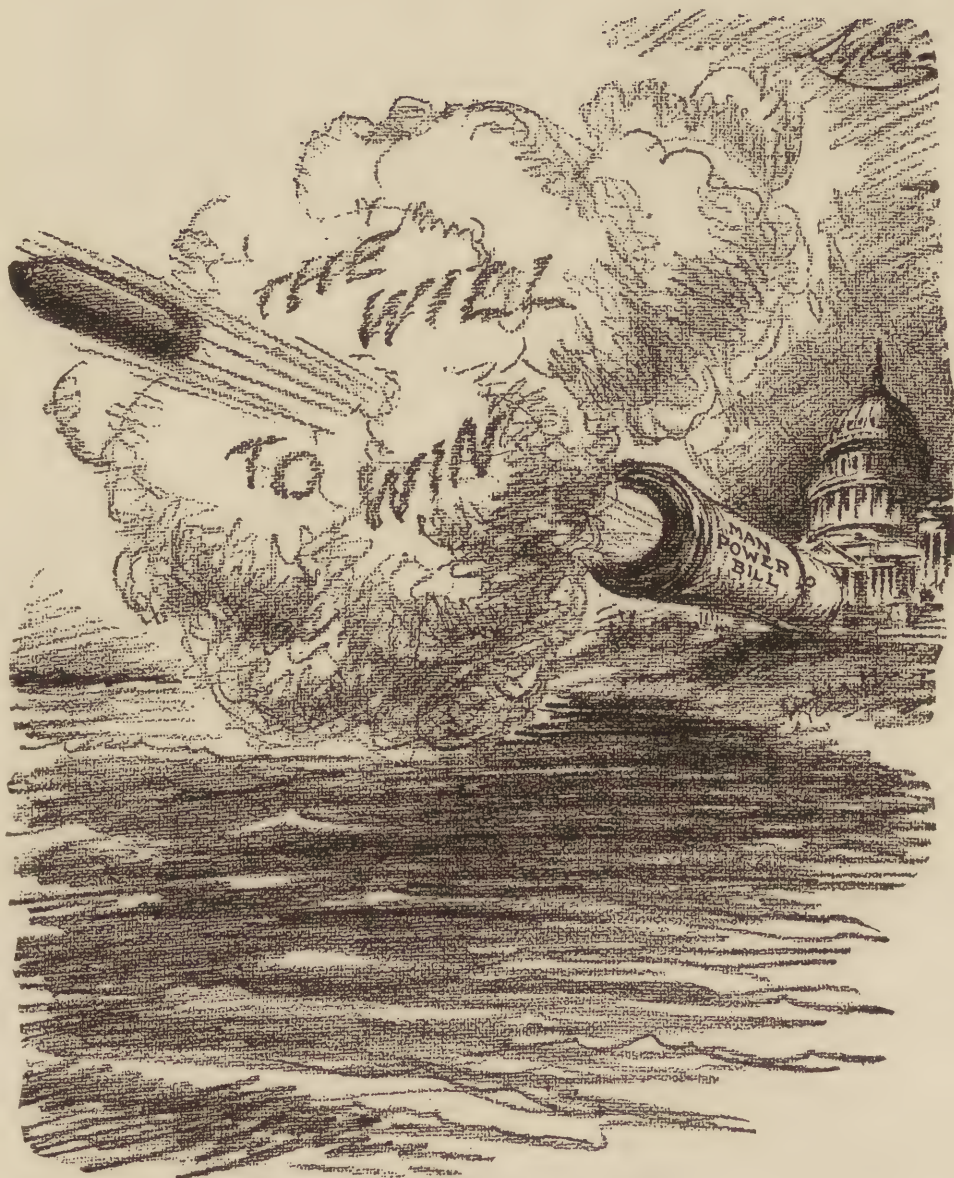


By Charles Dana Gibson in the *Red Cross Magazine*.

COLUMBIA'S GREATER TASK.

OUR SUPERGUN SPEAKS.

The draft ages were extended from 18 to 45 by a second Selective Service Act, and on September 12, 1918, approximately 13,000,000 additional men were registered. In the words of President Wilson: "This registration is America's announcement to the world that we are ready to complete the task already begun with such emphatic success."



By Chas. H. Sykes in the *Philadelphia Evening Ledger*.

OUR SUPERGUN SPEAKS.

“BE IT EVER SO HUMBLE——”

“Better the death of the whole Nation than the surrender of our national liberty to the Austrians. We can wait and in the end Serbia and her allies will emerge victorious from the struggle.” This was the creed of Serbia, the picked victim of the German plot and yet the stumbling-block of the vast Prussian schemes. Her faith has been justified.



By D. R. Fitzpatrick in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

“BE IT EVER SO HUMBLE——”

THE RATS ARE BEGINNING TO LEAVE.

September 14th, 1918, General Franchet d'Esperey, in command of the allied French, British, Serbian, Montenegrin, Italian and Greek troops on the Macedonian front, launched an offensive against the Bulgarians. This was so successful that twelve days later Bulgaria asked for a suspension of hostilities, which request was rejected, but resulted in her capitulation on September 30th, amounting to unconditional surrender.



By J. N. Ding in the *New York Tribune* and the *Des Moines Register*.

THE RATS ARE BEGINNING TO LEAVE.

“BONDS—WHICH?”

To advertise the Fourth Liberty Loan the following open letter from the American Expeditionary Force was extensively published in the United States: “To the President—If the folks back home fall short on the billions you need, Mr. President, call on us for the balance. We like our pay—but if we have to, we can go without it. Yours for Victory, A. E. F.” The “Folks back home” did their part and their answer to this appeal for funds was \$6,989,047,000.



By Oscar Cesare in the *New York Evening Post*.

“BONDS—WHICH?”

AND HE ONLY GOT A TASTE OF IT.

"I pay the supreme tribute to our officers and soldiers of the line. When I think of their heroism, their patience under hardships, their unflinching spirit of offensive action, I am filled with emotion which I am unable to express. Their deeds are immortal, and they have earned the eternal gratitude of our country."

From General John J. Pershing's Report.



By Chas. H. Sykes in the *Philadelphia Evening Ledger*.

AND HE ONLY GOT A TASTE OF IT.

THE WAIL OF A BULLY.

On October 5, 1918, the German Government sent a note to President Wilson requesting the opening of peace negotiations. The note said in part:

"It (the German Government) accepts the program set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress on January 8, and in his later pronouncements, especially his speech of September 27, as a basis for peace negotiations.

"With a view to avoiding further bloodshed, the German Government requests the immediate conclusion of an armistice on land and water and in the air."



By A. B. Chapin in the *St. Louis Republic*.

THE WAIL OF A BULLY.

**"THAT SIGNATURE IS NO GOOD; HAVE THE
LADY SIGN IT."**

At the outset of the war President Wilson stated distinctly that the people of the United States were "not the enemies of the German people" but the ruthless rulers of Germany whose word could not be taken as guarantee for anything that was to endure. Therefore when the German Chancellor agreed to accept President Wilson's fourteen points as a basis of peace, President Wilson in his reply inquired whether this peace plea came from "veritable representatives of the German people, who have been assured of a genuine constitutional standing as the real rulers of Germany."



By Edwin Marcus in the *New York Times*.

"THAT SIGNATURE IS NO GOOD; HAVE THE
LADY SIGN IT."

"PEACE—KAMERAD!"

Having learnt by sad experience that the word of the rulers of Germany could not be trusted, President Wilson replied to Germany's request for peace "that the only armistice he would feel justified in submitting for consideration would be one which should leave the United States and the powers associated with her in a position to enforce any arrangement that may be entered into and to make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible."



By Nelson Harding in the *Brooklyn Eagle*.

"PEACE—KAMERAD!"

**"HOW COULD I HELP IT? ALLAH QUIT WHEN
HE FOUND GOTT HAD DESERTED!"**

Although the United States never declared war against Turkey, diplomatic relations were severed on April 20, 1917. The news of Turkey's surrender on October 31, 1918, was therefore not displeasing as it clearly indicated what was to follow.



By Chas. H. Sykes in the *Philadelphia Evening Ledger*.

**"HOW COULD I HELP IT? ALLAH QUIT WHEN
HE FOUND GOTT HAD DESERTED!"**

VANDAL IN VICTORY, VANDAL IN DEFEAT.

The story of Germany's invasion of Belgium and northern France is a continual record of pillage and plunder. Through a system of "frightfulness," which consisted in burning villages and murdering innocent women and children, the Huns attempted to win the war through fear. In spite of the rules agreed upon at the Hague Conventions, private property was seized and destroyed without thought of compensation. The same vandalism which was characteristic of their victorious advance was evidenced by their retreat when they carried off with them everything they could and attempted to destroy all that remained.



By Rollin Kirby in the *New York World*.

VANDAL IN VICTORY, VANDAL IN DEFEAT.

ADJOURNING POLITICS FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR.

Though it was said that politics were adjourned for the duration of the war, the congressional elections of November, 1918, showed plainly that a majority of the politicians were anti-administration. The main issue, however, between the political parties was not the support of the war but the vigor of its prosecution.



By J. N. Ding in the *New York Tribune* and the *Des Moines Register*.

ADJOURNING POLITICS FOR THE DURATION
OF THE WAR.

THE SWEETHEART OF THE ALLIES.

The Salvation Army, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Catholic War Council, the Jewish Welfare Board, the American Library Association and the War Camp Community Service, which organizations rendered such splendid services among the troops over here and over there, conducted a united drive for funds and in one week \$203,000,000 was raised.

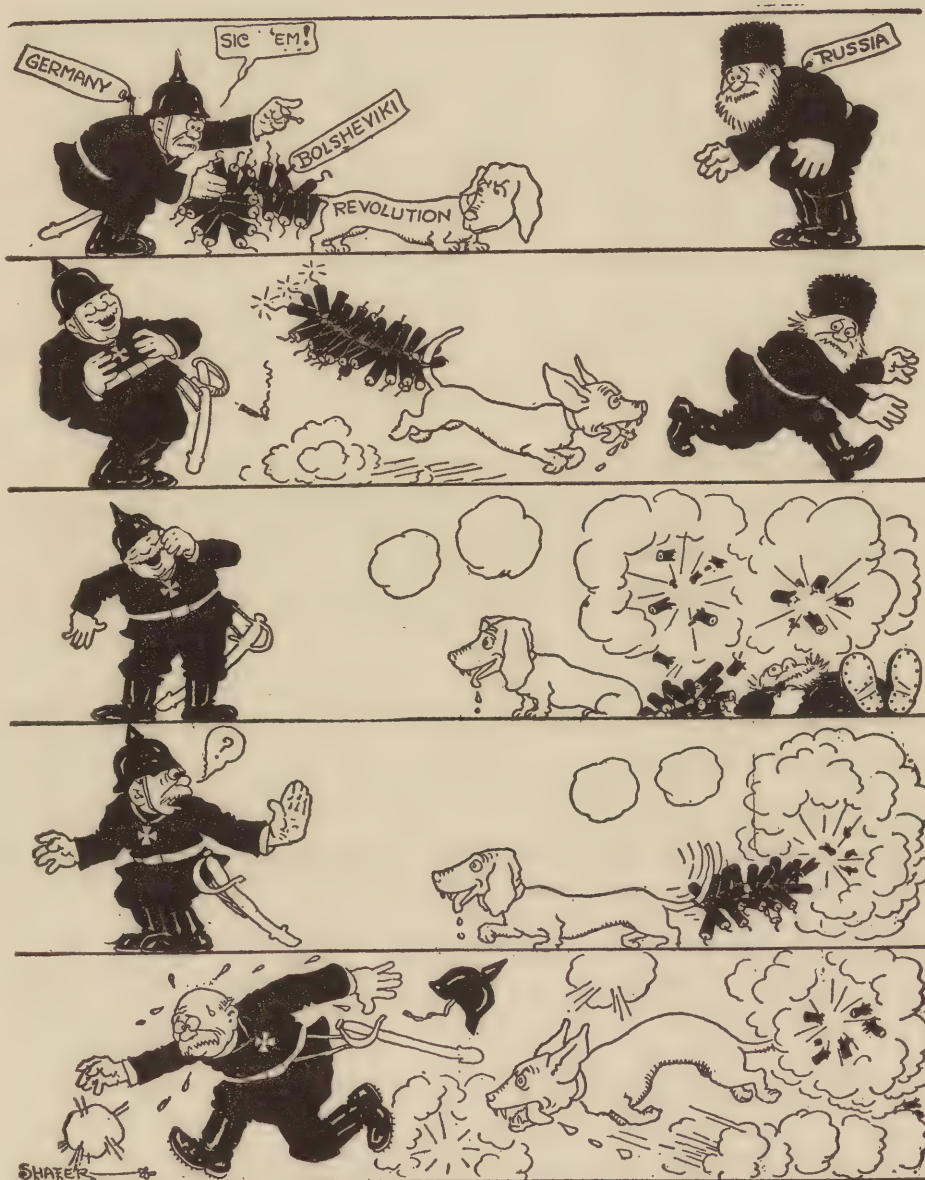


By Paul Fung in the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*.

THE SWEETHEART OF THE ALLIES.

DOG-GONE IT.

After Russia overthrew her autocratic government, Germany attempted to so weaken her by causing internal revolution that she would be compelled to sign a separate peace. The Brest-Litovsk Treaty, which was negotiated between Germany on one side and German secret agents representing Russia on the other, was a temporary victory for Germany but proved ineffective when other factions gained control of Russia. Bolshevism fostered by Germans in Russia proved to be a boomerang to Germany during the closing months of the war.



By Claude Shafer in the *Cincinnati Post*.

DOG-GONE IT.

THE YELLOW STREAK.

On November 3-5, because of an alleged order to proceed to sea and engage the enemy, a mutiny occurred in the German fleet at Kiel and other naval bases, the men organizing Soldiers' and Workers' Councils. On November 7, King Ludwig was deposed and Bavaria was proclaimed a republic. This move was followed in a few days by Saxony, Württemberg, Baden and other German states. On November 9, Kaiser Wilhelm offered the regency to Prince Max and appointed Friedrich Elbert, Majority Socialist Leader, Chancellor. The latter ignored the regency and formed his own cabinet. On the same day the Kaiser fled to Holland.



By Nelson Harding in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*.

THE YELLOW STREAK.

PEACE ON EARTH.

“My Fellow Countrymen: The armistice was signed this morning. Everything for which America fought has been accomplished. It will now be our fortunate duty to assist by example, by sober, friendly counsel and by material aid in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world.”

*President Wilson's Proclamation announcing the signing of
the armistice, November 11, 1918.*



By A. B. Chapin in the *St. Louis Republic*.

PEACE ON EARTH.

THE GORGON'S HEAD.

At the date of the signing of the armistice there was in the military service of the United States over one quarter of the entire male population between the ages of 18 and 31. In nineteen months the United States army grew from 189,674 in March, 1917, to 3,664,000 in November, 1918. At the latter date the United States was represented overseas by an army of two million men, a contingent second only to the French.



By Robert Carter in the *Philadelphia Press*.

THE GORGON'S HEAD.

THE DAWN OF TO-MORROW.

"To conquer with arms is to make only a temporary conquest; to conquer the world by earning its esteem is to make permanent conquest. I am confident that the nations that have learned the discipline of freedom and that have settled with self-possession of its ordered practice are now about to make conquest of the world by the sheer power of example and of friendly helpfulness."

From President Wilson's Address to Congress, November 11, 1918, announcing the armistice terms with Germany.



By J. H. Cassel in the *New York World*.

THE DAWN OF TO-MORROW.

THE LOST RETURNED.

Six days after the signing of the armistice the occupation of the evacuated territory began. On November 19th, 1918, French troops, under Marshal Petain, occupied Metz and on the same day King Albert entered Antwerp. Three days later he rode into Brussels. On November 28 French troops occupied Strassburg. On December 8 the Americans reached Coblenz.



By J. H. Cassel in the *New York World*.

THE LOST RETURNED.

HOME.

“At the moment that you reenter Brussels at the head of your victorious army, may I not express the great joy that it gives to me and the American people to hail your return to your capitol, marking your final triumph in this war, which has cost your nation so much suffering but from which it will arise in new strength to a higher destiny?”

Telegram sent by President Wilson to King Albert of Belgium.



By Rollin Kirby in the *New York World*.

HOME.

OUT AT LAST.

On November 20, 1918, the German Navy, without having fought a single formidable battle, surrendered to the Grand Allied Fleet. Admiral Beatty's historic order will not be forgotten: "The German flag is to be hauled down at sunset to-day and is not to be hoisted again without permission."



By Rollin Kirby in the *New York World*.

OUT AT LAST.

THANKSGIVING BIRDS.

"This year we have special and moving cause to be grateful and to rejoice. God has in His good pleasure given us peace. It has not come as a mere cessation of arms—a mere relief from the strain and tragedy of war. It has come as a great triumph of right. Complete victory has brought us, not peace alone, but the confident promise of a new day as well in which justice shall replace force and intrigue among the nations."

From President Wilson's 1918 Thanksgiving Proclamation.



By Claude Shafer in the *Cincinnati Post*.

THANKSGIVING BIRDS.

"I HAVE TO REPORT, SIR, THE JOB IS DONE."

On December 26, 1918, the Grand American Fleet returned to the United States, having cooperated with the Allied navies throughout the war. Transports and merchant ships were so successfully protected against the attacks of German submarines that two million American soldiers and untold quantities of food and war supplies were transported to France with remarkably few losses. With the German navy and merchant marine bottled up in harbors, the commerce of the United States and the Allies continued practically as before.



By Rollin Kirby of the *New York World*.

"I HAVE TO REPORT, SIR, THE JOB IS DONE."

"DIE WACHT AM RHEIN."

In order to prevent the resumption of hostilities, under the terms of the armistice the Allied armies of occupation took over all German territory on the left bank of the Rhine, as well as several important cities on the right side. Germany was required also to turn over to the Allies large quantities of guns and railroad material and to repatriate immediately without reciprocity all prisoners of war.



By O. P. Williams in the *New York Journal*.

"DIE WACHT AM RHEIN."

THE COLORS.

"I think that, in spite of all the terrible suffering and sacrifice of this war, we shall some day, in looking back upon them, realize that they were worth while, not only because of the security they gave the world against unjust aggression, but also because of the understanding they established between the great nations, which ought to act with each other in the permanent maintenance of justice and of right."

From President Wilson's address on arriving at Dover, England, December 26, 1918.



Gold and green are the fields in peace



Red are the fields in war



Black are the fields when the cannons cease



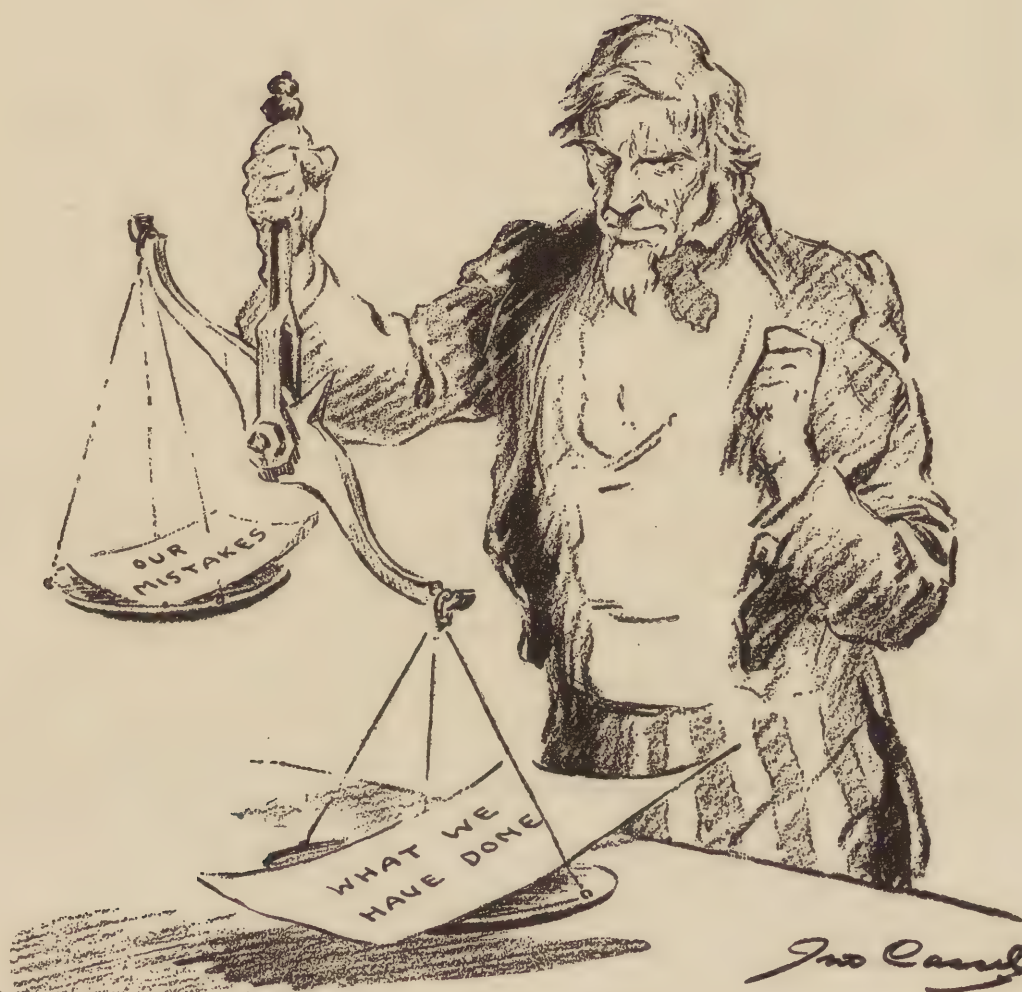
And white for evermore.

By John T. McCutcheon in the *Chicago Tribune*.

THE COLORS.

OVERBALANCED.

In a task as tremendous as that which the United States had to undertake—to mobilize for battle a nation unprepared for war—it was obviously impossible to avoid some mistakes. But the astonishing results that were accomplished completely overbalanced the errors that were made. In time, our errors, which brought forth so much criticism, will disappear from view, and our achievements will stand out clearly.



By J. H. Cassel in the *New York World*.

OVERBALANCED.

HOMeward BOUND.

Our pride in having our boys go over to France to fight to help free the world of autocracy was second only to our joy in having our victorious soldiers return once more to our shores.



By O. P. Williams in the *New York Journal*.

HOMeward BOUND.

AIN'T IT A GRAND AND GLORIOUS FEELING?

Instead of the old pension system, the United States Government offered every soldier and sailor special war risk insurance at reasonable rates. Provision was made for the families of fighters by an allotment system under which the soldier and the Government each contributed one-half. The wounded were carefully nursed back to health and those who were permanently incapacitated were taught new trades so that they might become self-supporting. Through the United States Employment Service an effort was made to find a position for every discharged soldier and sailor.



By Clare Briggs in the *New York Tribune*.

AIN'T IT A GRAND AND GLORIOUS FEELING?

THE MESSAGE AND THE MESSENGER.

Breaking the precedent that the President of the United States never leaves the country, President Wilson on December 4, 1918, sailed for Europe to attend the Peace Conference. Other members of the American mission were Secretary of State Lansing, Col. E. M. House, Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, and ex-Ambassador Henry White. President Wilson's visits to Paris, London and Rome were the occasion for unprecedented demonstrations by the populace.



By Chas. H. Sykes in the *Philadelphia Evening Ledger*.

THE MESSAGE AND THE MESSENGER.

"GOSH."

Although the principal war aim of the Allied belligerents was identical—namely, to overthrow Teutonic autocracy—many of the minor ambitions of the several nations conflicted. This, together with the problem of establishing a League of Nations to insure permanent peace, presented a difficult puzzle for the representatives at the Peace Conference to solve.



By A. B. Chapin in the *St. Louis Republic*.

"GOSH."

AND THUS ENDETH THE STORY.

Exactly five years after the assassinations at Sarajevo on June 28, 1919, the Peace Treaty was signed at Versailles by the German delegates and representatives of all the Allied powers, except China. Embodied in the treaty were the covenant providing for a League of Nations, which is destined to aid materially in the prevention of future wars and in the establishment of international justice.

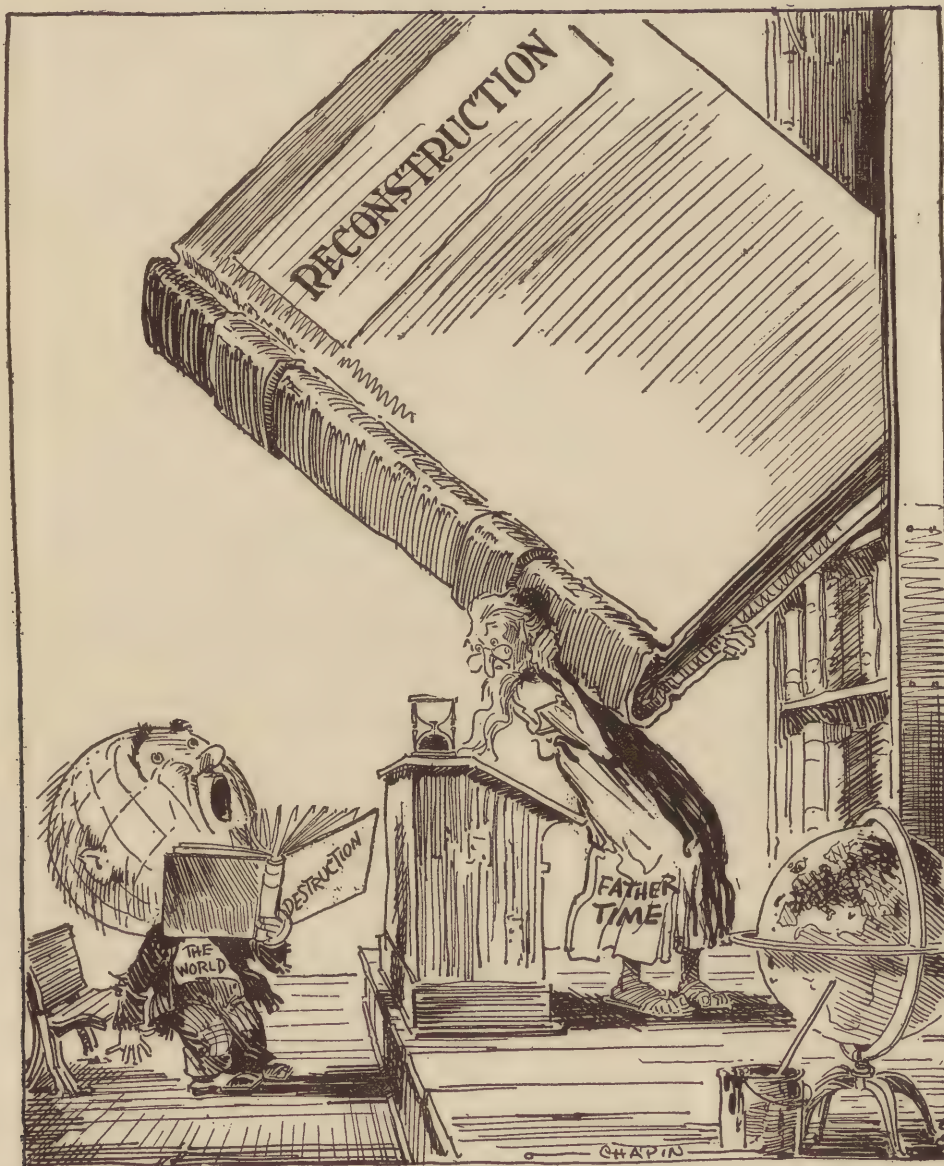


By J. N. Ding, in the *N. Y. Tribune* and the *Des Moines Register*.

AND THUS ENDETH THE STORY

AND THE NEXT LESSON WILL BE——

The world has been made safe for democracy in that victory has done away with the dangerous forces of autocracy and has made possible the establishment of true democracy. Added to this task are many new and difficult reconstruction problems—not only the physical rebuilding of Europe but also the more complicated necessity of labor adjustment.

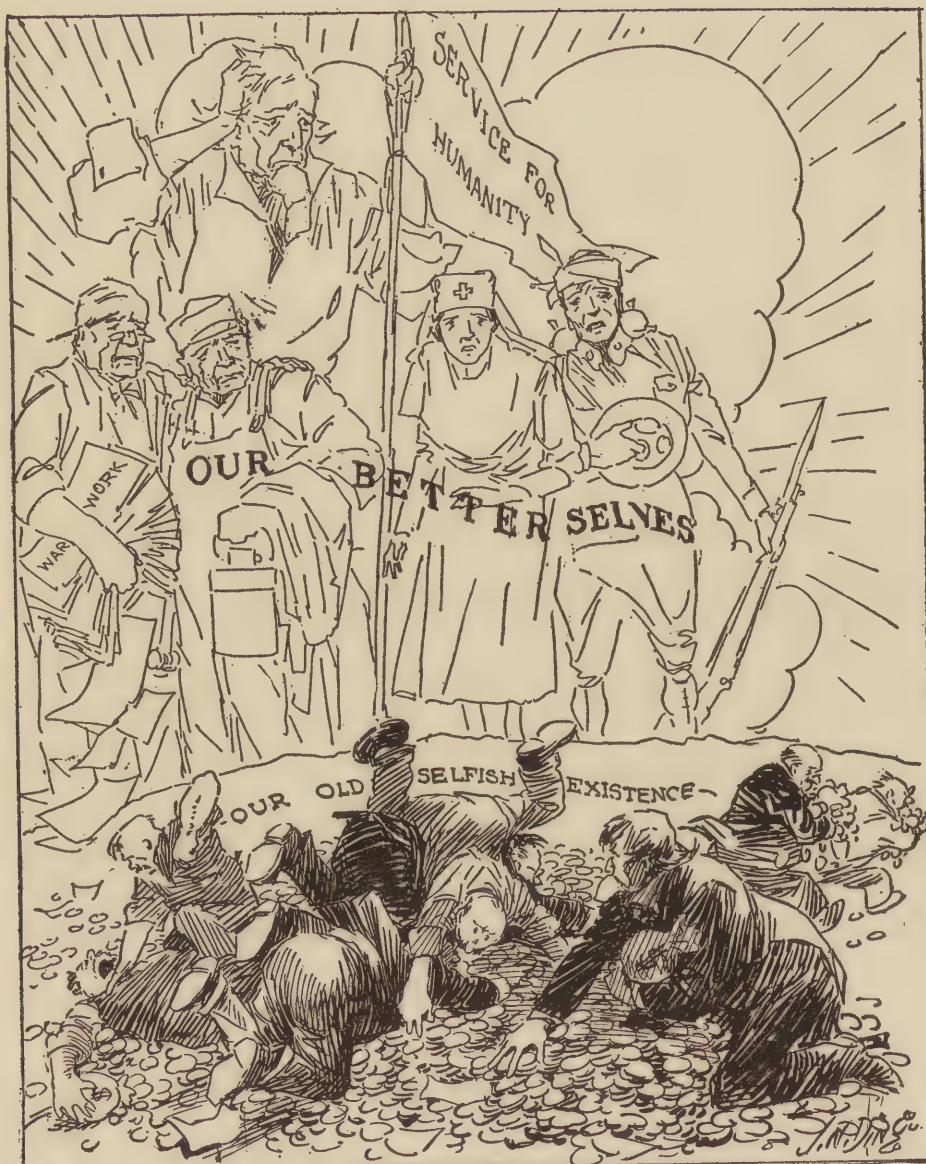


By A. B. Chapin in the *St. Louis Republic*.

AND THE NEXT LESSON WILL BE——

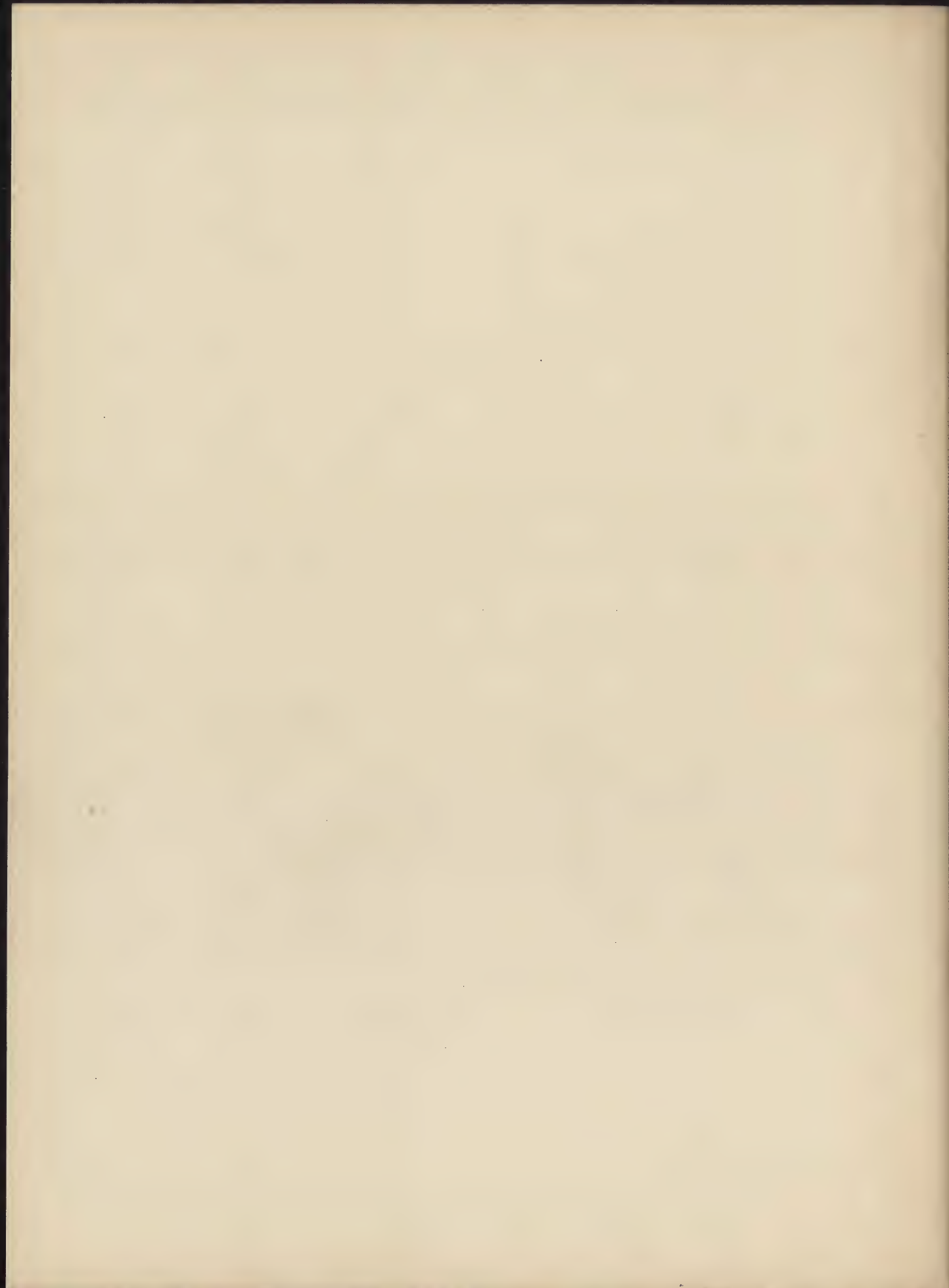
**"IS IT POSSIBLE THAT WE WILL GO RIGHT
BACK TO THIS?"**

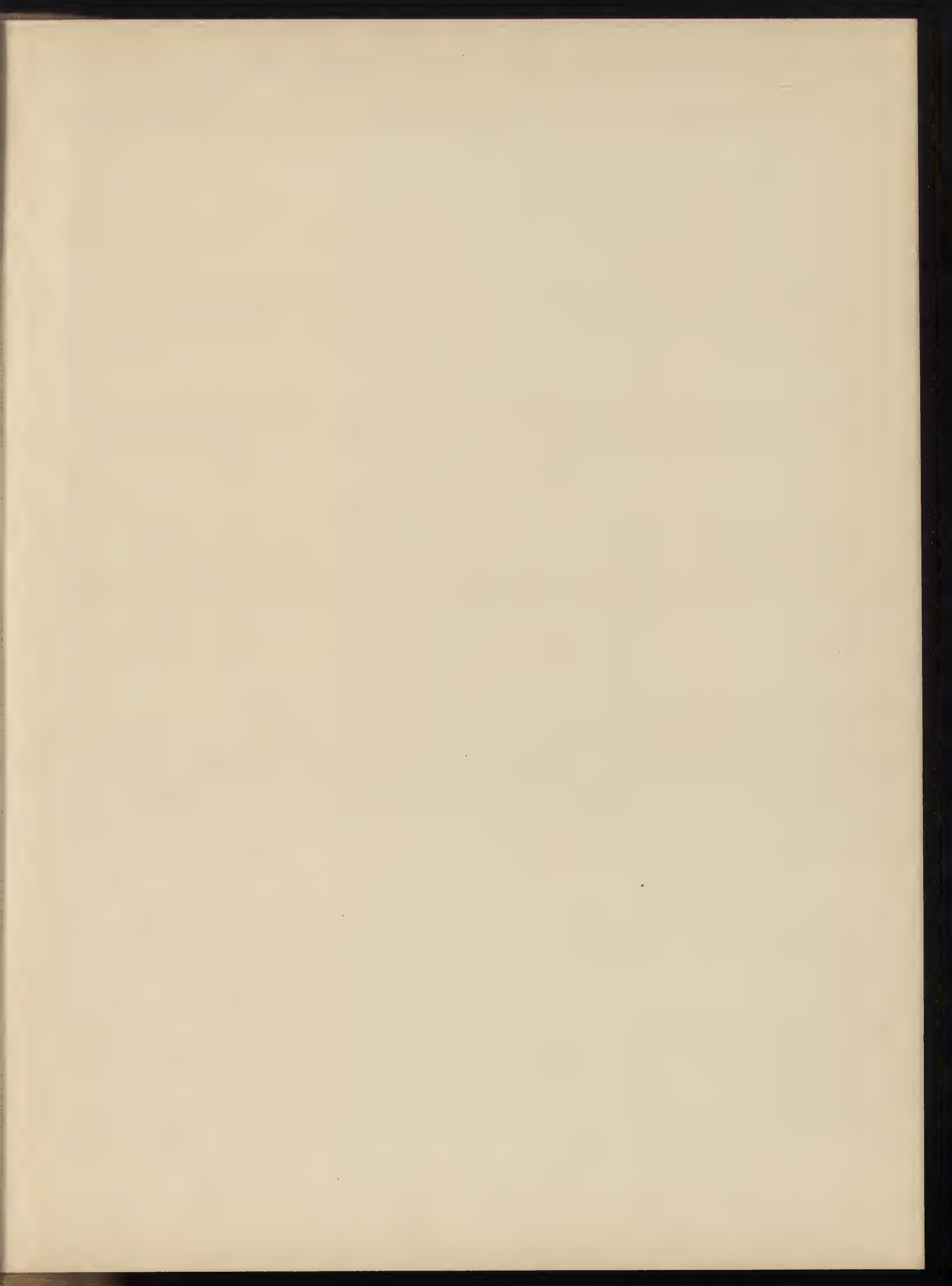
During the war people everywhere have grown to recognize more seriously than ever before their obligations to the state and to their fellow beings. The men who have offered their lives for their country will certainly not return to merely selfish existences. It is to be hoped that the superb spirit of service manifest so universally during the period of belligerency will continue to move people to help solve the many equally serious problems of peace.

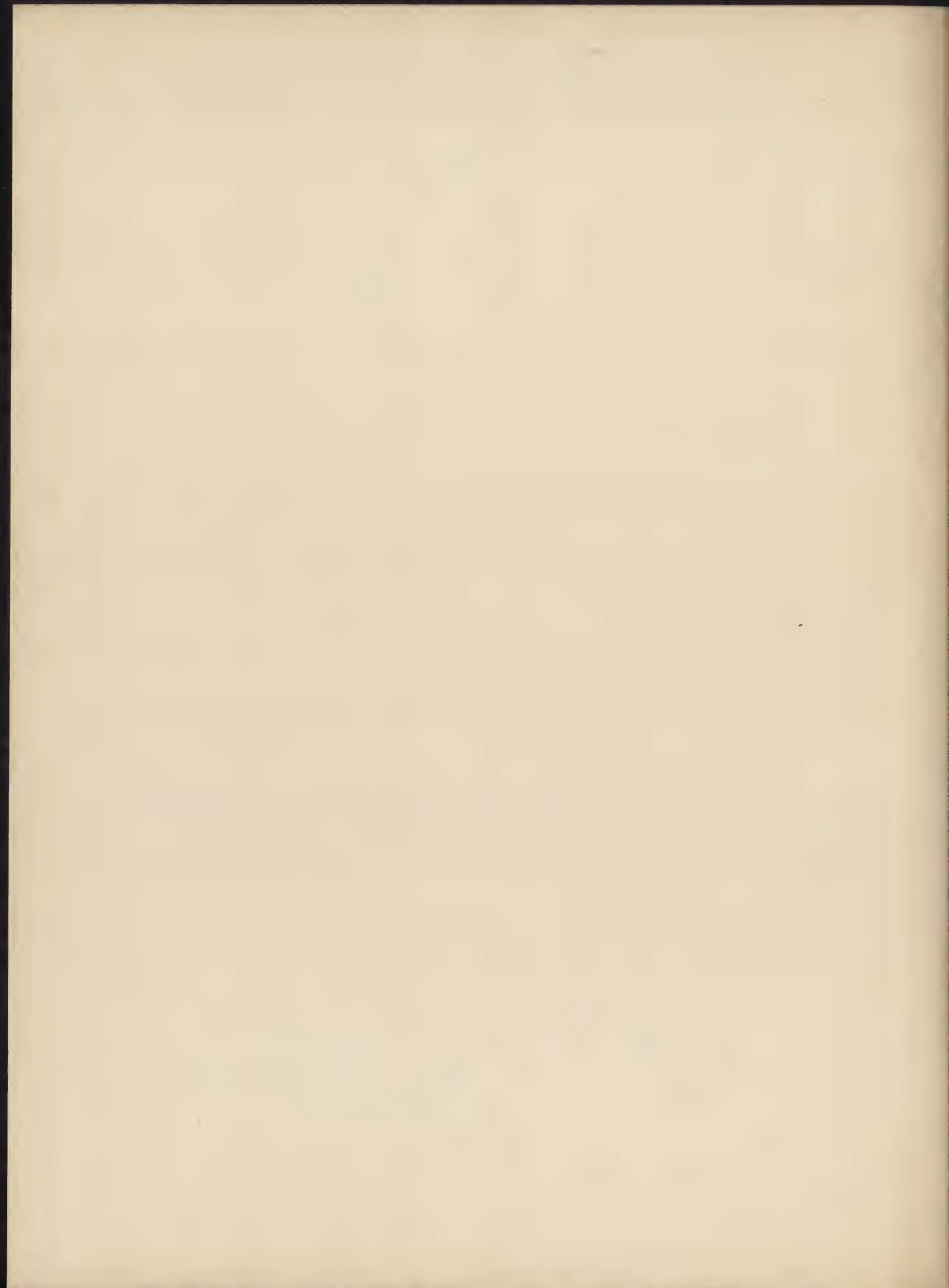


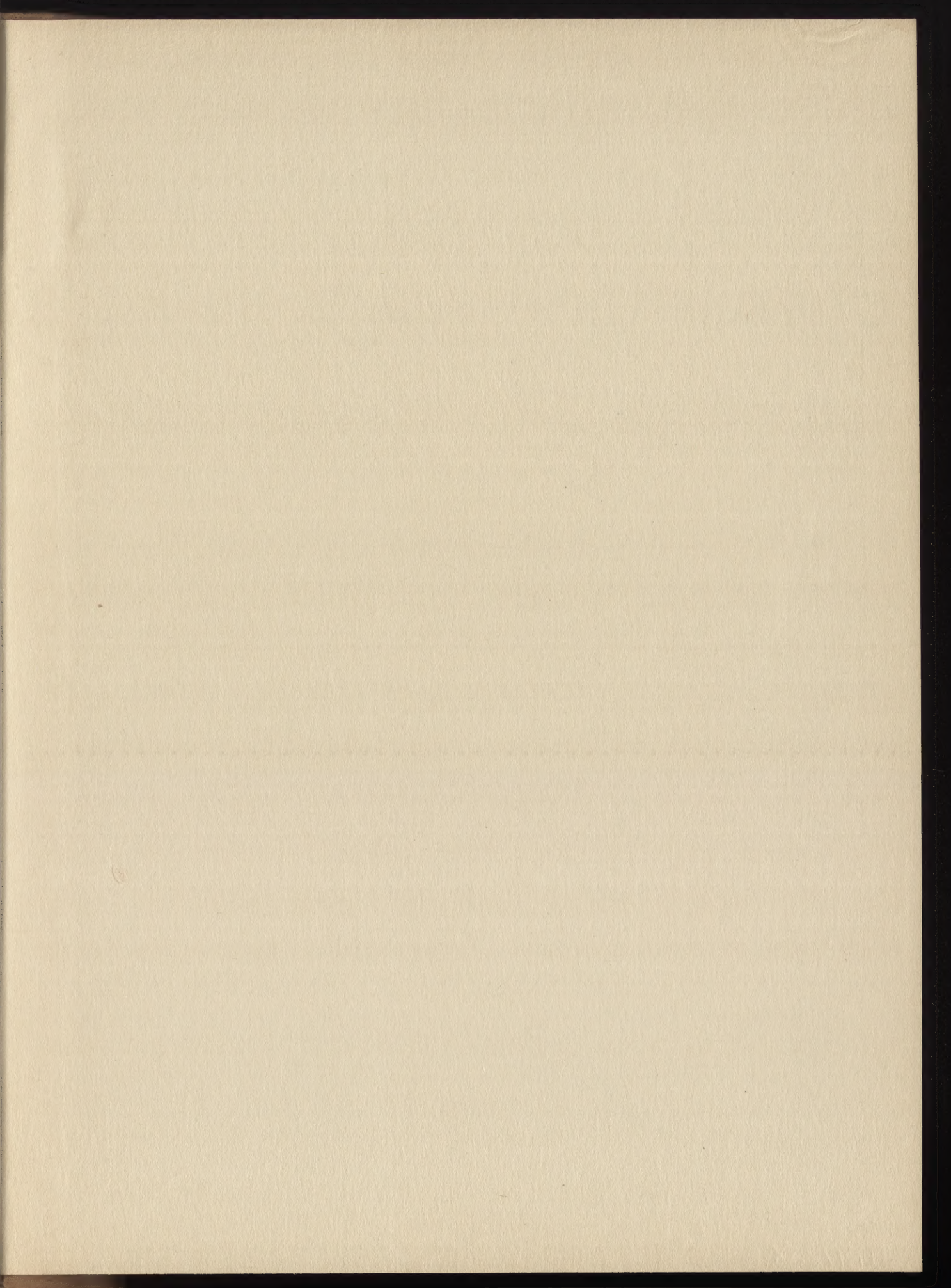
By J. N. Ding in the *Des Moines Register*.

**"IS IT POSSIBLE THAT WE WILL GO RIGHT
BACK TO THIS?"**

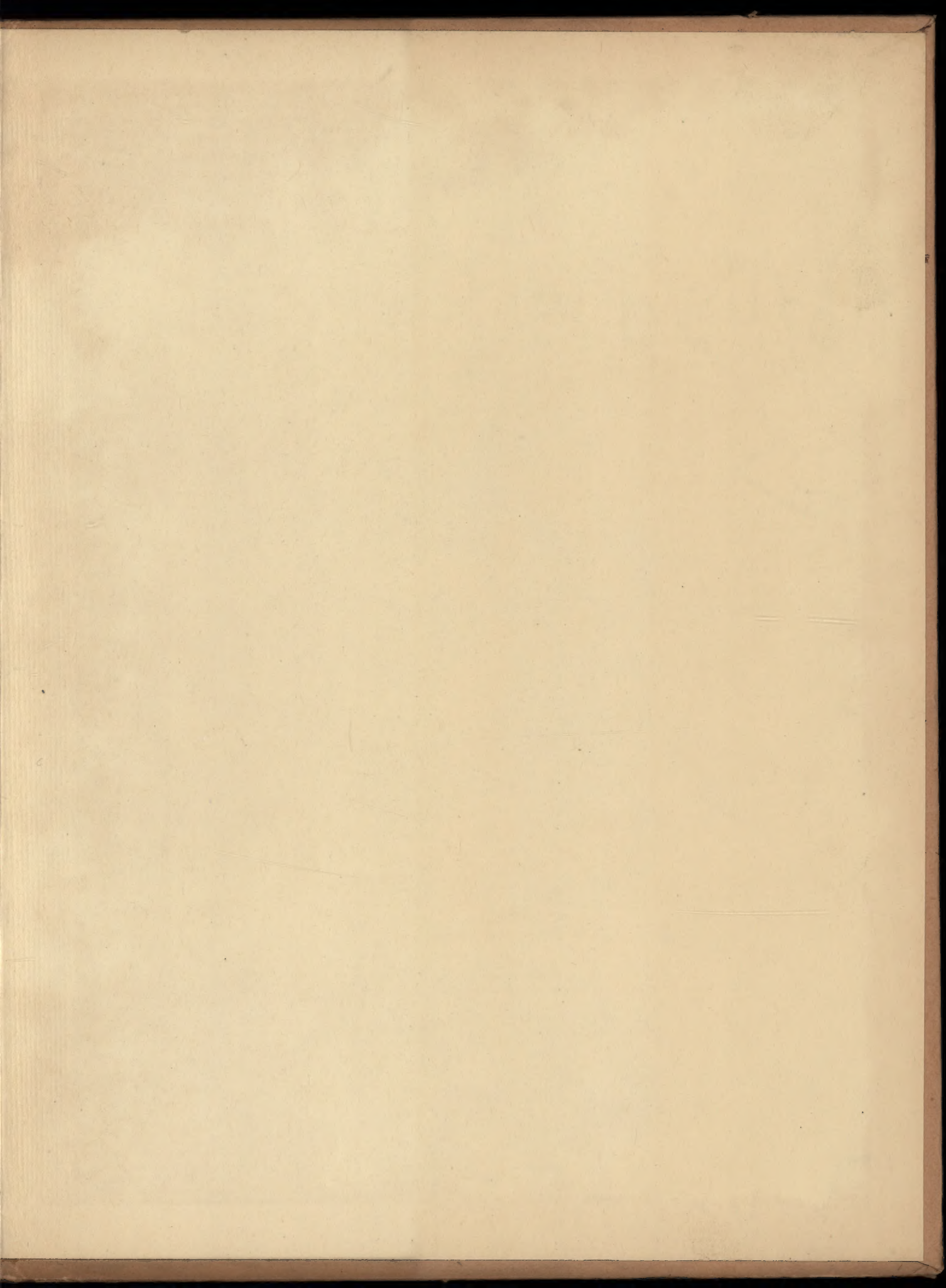








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THE WAR IN CARTOONS



Compiled & Edited by
George J. Hecht.